

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

# PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

MARCH 8, 1958

59<sup>th</sup>  
year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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# THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

## THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS...

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### OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION  
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ALABAMA COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION  
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### THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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### OUR COVER PICTURE:

The young lady on our cover presents the kind of picture that every photographer hopes to take, and the kind of scene that makes editors despair of ever matching word descriptions against pictures. Let's hope that the young lady, and her prizewinning best friend, have many future opportunities to share the same pride and satisfaction that they felt when they walked away with the honors at the Dorchester (Texas) Community 4-H Club Fair.

Photo by John Jeter

## laugh it off



Colored Minister—Brudders and sisters. Before de deacons starts around wid de collection baskets I desire to announce dat a recent letter from ouah missionaries in Africa recites dat dem heathens am already well supplied with pants buttons.

A number of housewives got into a neighborhood row, and the policeman on the beat arrived just in time to prevent a free-for-all. Immediately, all women began, simultaneously, to tell him what had happened. The policeman silenced them, and said sternly, "Now I'll hear from each one of you in turn, starting with the oldest."

Not a word broke the silence.

A farmer was sitting on the porch, rocking, when his rooster came into view chasing a hen. The farmer reached into a bag and threw the rooster some crumbs. The rooster immediately gave up the pursuit and started pecking away. The farmer watched it sadly, then said: "Gosh, I hope I never get as hungry as that!"

President Woodrow Wilson, while heading Princeton University, was asked by a mother if his institution could give her boy the education he required.

"Madam," replied Wilson, "we guarantee satisfaction or we return your boy."

After a lecture by a safari veteran at the Explorer's Club, the question was asked of the speaker: "How can you trail an elephant in the jungle?"

"By the faint odor of peanuts on his breath," came the reply.

A British movie house advertises: "See Gina Lollobrigida on wide screen! Bust 190 inches, waist 125, hips 195 inches!"

Shoeless, he climbed the stairs, opened the door of the room, entered, and closed it after him without being detected. Just as he was about to get in bed his wife, half-aroused from slumber, turned and sleepily said:

"Is that you, Fido?"

The husband, telling the rest of the story, said:

"For once in my life I had real presence of mind. I licked her hand."

Teacher: You act like a child. I'll get you a doll and games.

Teenager: Get me the doll. I'll make up my own games.

A Navy wife saying farewell to her husband was annoyed when she saw a small white dog trot aboard the ship.

"Why should dogs be allowed to go along when the men's wives are barred?" she demanded of a high-ranking officer.

"It's like this, ma'am," said the old salt. "All the men can pet one dog and nobody gets mad."

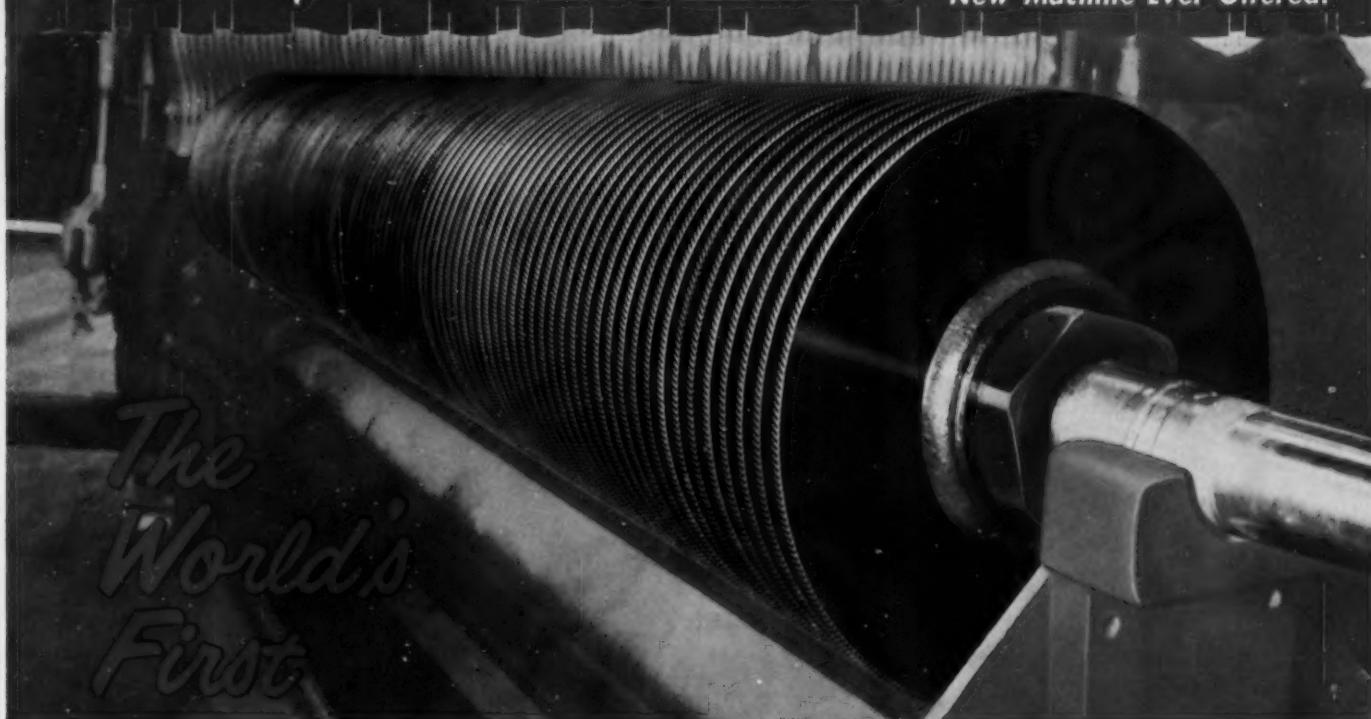
Visitor at asylum: "Do you have to keep the women inmates separated from the men?"

Attendant: "Sure. The people here ain't so crazy as you think."



Introducing the "CENTURIAN"

The Most Completely Tested  
and Fully Proven  
New Machine Ever Offered!



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# 100-SAW GIN

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Advent of the new, exclusive Hardwicke-Etter 100-SAW HIGH CAPACITY GIN represents the most revolutionary advance in ginning machinery in many years. To develop, create, produce and POSITIVELY PROVE this amazing new machine required thousands of engineering man-hours in experimentation and rigid testing.

By actual field tests, conducted under normal ginning conditions by impartial operators, and checked by neutral observers, it is concluded that a new Hardwicke-Etter 100-SAW GIN Stand is capable of producing approximately 3 or more bales of cotton per ginning hour. The new H-E 100-SAW GIN CAN BE INSTALLED IN PLACE OF ANY H-E 80-SAW OR 90-SAW GIN, USING SAME ANCHOR BOLTS.

*Produces More Bales Per Hour*  
than any other gin on the market **TODAY!**

## AS A MATTER OF COMPARISON.....

Comparing the operation of the New Hardwicke-Etter 100-SAW STAND with a 90-SAW STAND, tests prove it will gin more cotton faster. By multiplying the number of teeth per saw, times the number of saws, times revolutions per minute ( $282 \times 100 \times 700$  RPM) results in 19,740,000 teeth exposed to cotton each minute. Applying the same formula to a 90-SAW GIN ( $264 \times 90 \times 650$  RPM) results in only 15,444,000 teeth exposed to cotton per minute. With 4,296,000 more teeth actually ginning cotton each minute, it can be easily seen that four 100-SAW GINS can do a better job than five 90-SAW GINS.

**SAVE \$8,000 TO \$11,000** — in installation costs because such an installation would require

- One less gin stand
- One less feeder
- One less section distributor
- One less section seed conveyor
- One less section trash conveyor
- One less lint cleaner (if used)
- One less section lint flue

— to say nothing of less operation expense such as power, operating personnel, etc.

**EASIER OPERATION** — Optional push-button remote control permits opening, closing, starting, and stopping of each individual stand. Automatic switch in lint flue opens breast in case of congestion. Finger-touch breast lever for easy opening. Incorporates latest devices for operator's safety, plant safety. Unequaled accessibility.



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NL	= Night Letter
LT	= International Letter Telegram

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REGARDS, JIM

*Let's look into this! C.J.S*

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# Cottonseed Outlook

Future of cottonseed industry depends upon major changes in agricultural laws which apply to cotton.

**T**HE 1957-58 SEASON will undoubtedly go down in history as one of the most difficult years ever experienced by members of the cottonseed processing industry. The season has been characterized by several abnormal conditions. It was, for example, the first crop year in which the Soil Bank acreage reserve became fully effective. Farmers were paid \$153 million not to plant three million acres of cotton. Despite this, the crop outlook on Sept. 1 was such that USDA estimated production at 12,700,000 bales, 600,000 bales less than in 1956. Then came three months of heavy and nearly continuous rain across most of the Belt, resulting in a reduction of nearly two million bales in the size of the crop and a substantial reduction in the quality of both lint and seed.

As a consequence, the volume of seed processed by the industry will be the smallest since 1950-51. Present indications are that total crushings will be about 4,100,000 tons, almost 18 percent below 1956-57 and 27 percent less than in 1955-56.

Supplies of cottonseed products have been proportionately reduced. The total available supply of edible oils and fats, however, is greater than at any time in the past. A record soybean crop and an indicated increase in lard production more than offset the reduced output of cottonseed oil. Increased soybean meal production will about offset the smaller supply of cottonseed meal. These estimates assume that 90 million bushels of soybeans will be exported and that the carryover at the end of the season will be as much as 40 million bushels. If some of the predicted exports and/or carryover should be processed, then domestic oil and meal production will be that much greater.

• **OIL**—Cottonseed oil production this season will be about 1,375,000,000 pounds, down 250 million pounds from last season. The sharp reduction in output has pushed the price of cottonseed oil to a substantial premium over that of soybean oil. This premium—in the range of 3.0 to 3.5 cents per pound—is simply the free market's method of rationing the limited supply. It also helps to compensate producers for the smaller quantity which they have to sell.

While this price premium is flattering, in the sense that it shows cottonseed oil to be superior to its competitors for specific end uses, it is at the same time a cause for serious concern. Any price premium—and especially one as wide as that now enjoyed by cottonseed oil—encourages users to shift to competing materials. The premium price of cottonseed oil is encouraging manufacturers of finished products to shift to soybean



By JOHN F. MOLONEY

Secretary-Treasurer,  
National Cottonseed Products Assn.

oil for all or part of their raw material supply. Once a shift is made, it is difficult to recover a market except by a very material price reduction. Such a reduction in the price of cottonseed oil does not appear probable during the remainder of the current season. Whenever it does come, however, it may occur very suddenly with effects that could be most costly to the industry.

• **MEAL**—Cottonseed meal production in 1957-58 is estimated at about 1,950,000 tons, down 340,000 tons from 1956-57. As in the case of oil, this reduction in output has resulted in cottonseed meal selling at a premium over its principal competitor—soybean meal. In fact, cottonseed meal has been selling at a higher price, on a historical basis, than any of the major feed ingredients except fish meal and molasses. In percentage of the 1947-56 average, cottonseed meal in January was selling at 78, soybean meal at 69, linseed meal at 64, tankage at 73, corn at 69, oats at 71 and barley at 76. Part of this price premium can be explained by the limited supply of cottonseed meal but a substantial part of it must be attributed to 30 years of basic, sound educational work carried on by the industry through the National Cottonseed Products Association.

Again, as in the case of oil, however, this price premium is a matter for concern because it constitutes an incentive

for the increased use of soybean meal, urea and other competing feed ingredients. The premium can be justified as the means to distribute the limited supply of meal available this season but there is no doubt that a narrowing of the price differential between cottonseed meal and its competitors would place the former in a stronger competitive position.

## WHAT'S AHEAD

Unfortunately, the future of the cottonseed industry depends not so much upon the inherent qualities of its products and upon its efforts to improve them (although these are most important) as it does upon the political winds that will determine the course of cotton production. The Soil Bank acreage reserve will remain effective through the 1958 crop. Because the original allocation of funds was badly mishandled, it appears likely that Congress will vote enough money to take care of the more than five million acres offered. With no change in the present law, this would reduce acreage to about 12 million and would indicate a crop of around 10 million bales. Cottonseed crushed from such a crop would be only around 3,700,000 tons. It is doubtful whether some mills can survive another crop of such small volume.

While the acreage reserve is expected to expire with the 1958 crop year, provisions of the existing law could still result in an allotment of only 13 to 14 million acres in 1959. It is doubtful that such an acreage, distributed over good land and poor land as it is by the present allotment system, is adequate to support even the sharply reduced number of oil mills that are now in operation. The need for changes in the law is therefore urgent.

As this is written, a strong drive is being made by all branches of the cotton industry to obtain legislation that would permit those growers, who wish to do so, to expand cotton acreage in 1958. The proposed legislation would not adversely affect the grower who is satisfied with the limited allotments now in effect. It would give the man who wants to produce the opportunity to do so. The "experts" are unanimous in the opinion that such legislation cannot be passed; but the proponents of the legislation do not subscribe to this opinion. The need for legislation applicable to 1958 was brought about by the sharply-reduced quality of the 1957 crop. This development will, in the foreseeable future, result in a definite shortage of cotton grading Strict Low Middling and better.

To be able to compete, both domestical-

(Continued on Page 25)



## • Farmers Can Save Trip Over Field

ONE TRIP over the field can be saved at cotton planting time.

Lambert Wilkes, agricultural engineer, Texas A&M, says a rubber-flap surface press-wheel used on the planter, in conjunction with a modified planting shoe, gave significantly higher numbers of plants in test areas during the past two or three years.

Most farmers now make a separate operation of the pressing process because most packing wheels clog with mud and don't give good results when used on the planter, Wilkes says.

Although Wilkes and others in the department made a special wooden wheel for their tests, he says the standard steel

wheel also should take the rubber-flap modification with good results.

The scientists used 15-inch-long flaps wide enough to fit the wheel, which they cut from an old tractor inner-tube. These flaps are attached to the wheel for the first five inches, leaving 10 inches of the trailing end free to overlap the next flap, and to fall freely to the ground ahead of the rolling wheel.

They modified the planter shoe by lengthening it, squeezing it down to about one-inch outside width at the seed-chute, and adding a small piece of angle-iron between the cutting blade and the seed-chute to give a more conventional V-shape to the seedtrough.

Use of these two modifications, both of which can be performed easily in the farm shop, gave nearly-perfect stands in test areas of 100,000 plants per acre.

## Senate Committee Acts On Cotton Acreage

(Just prior to press time, the following wire was received from Fred Bailey of our Washington Bureau—Editor.)

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1958

"AMMENDMENT to the supplemental appropriations bill for acreage reserve was offered by Senator Ellender and adopted by Senate Appropriations Committee by a vote of 12 to nine. It provides that a farmer can plant his allotment plus 30 percent with no price support on the additional 30 percent, (but he will receive) 81 percent of parity on his allotment and the farmers in the acreage reserve must withdraw to be eligible but that the extra acreage won't be counted in computing history. The bill with this amendment attached may be called on the floor today or tomorrow. But, because it is legislation to an appropriation bill, a suspension of the rules is required, which requires a two-thirds vote. Senator Ellender himself doubts whether a two-thirds vote can be mustered.

FRED BAILEY, JR."

The bill will now go to Conference Committee and, after the differences between the House and Senate versions have been resolved, it will be put to a vote in both houses.

Members of the cotton industry are being strongly urged again to contact their Senators and Congressmen immediately, thru wires and phone calls, to urge them to support the amendment permitting farmers to increase their cotton acreage. (See The Washington Column, page 32, of this issue.)

In a Class by itself...

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*Ludlow's*  
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## New Bulletin

### IRRIGATION CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS ISSUED

Proceedings of the 1957 Irrigation Conference sponsored by the Texas Inter-Industry Irrigation Council have been published. The Conference met Nov. 14-15 at Lubbock.

Additional copies may be bought for 50 cents each from W. M. Van Blarcom, P. O. Box 311, Longview, Texas.

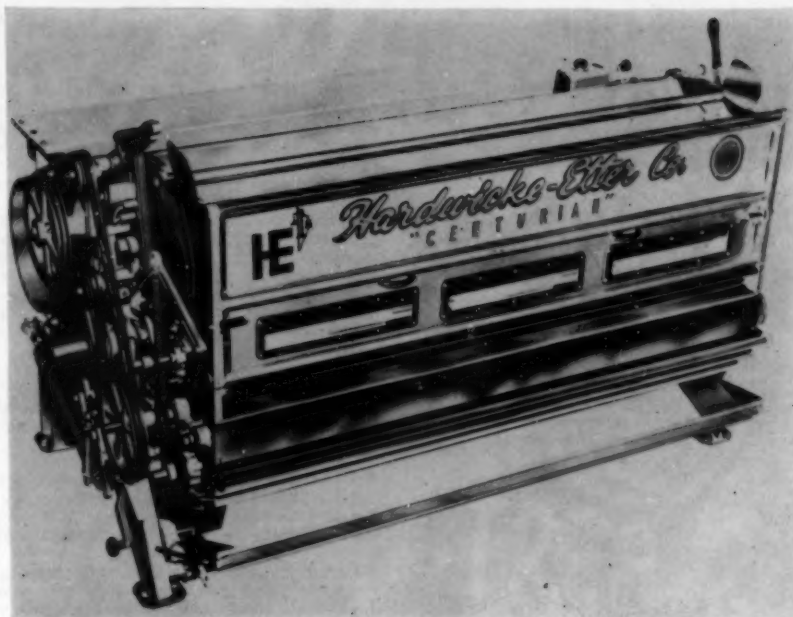
## R. L. McCann Promoted

Well Machinery and Supply Co., Inc., Fort Worth, Texas, became a division of Worthington Corp. of Harrison, N.J., effective Feb. 14.

R. L. McCann has been named general manager of the company, which will carry the title Well Machinery and Supply Co., Division of Worthington Corp.

## Thailand Expands Oils

Thailand is likely to expand fats and oils production, USDA predicts. Farming is expanding faster than the population. Coconuts, peanuts and other oil-seeds share in the expansion.



SHOWN HERE is Hardwicke-Etter's new 100-saw gin, to be unveiled March 10.

## • New 100-Saw Gin Is Announced

THE WORLD'S FIRST 100-saw cotton gin will be unveiled at Hardwicke-Etter factory in Sherman, Texas, March 10.

Cotton ginning has, during the past decade, been done in gins using three to five gin stands containing from 60 to 90 saws, each. The rapid progress which has been made by cotton growers, coupled with the trend towards mechanical cotton harvesting has created a demand for volume ginning. Cotton harvest periods have been shortened and the loads imposed on the gin have been impossible, in many cases, to handle.

The 100-saw "Centurian" gin, according to Hardwicke-Etter Co., the manufacturer, is capable of increasing ginning capacities of the plants up to 40 percent, while maintaining the smooth sample and high grades demanded by cotton mills.

Most unique in the gin's engineering is the design of the new machine which permits its installation without modification of most existing gin plants. The addition of extra saws, says the manufacturer, has not created a problem in the size nor operation.

The added capacity of the new 100-saw "Centurian" gin, says Hardwicke-Etter, is far more than the number of added saws would indicate, since they are closer together, have more teeth and thus expose more ginning teeth to the seed cotton during the ginning process.

The engineering principles of the gin

## Wife of C. G. Henry Dies

Mrs. Lena McDonald Henry, 80, died March 3 in Memphis. Her husband, C. G. Henry, is the retired manager of Mid-south Cotton Growers' Association and a longtime leader in efforts to remove trade barriers to cotton and cottonseed products. Mrs. Henry is survived, also, by a daughter, Mrs. C. G. Cody of Memphis.

have been tested and proved in all the cotton growing areas of the world over a period of more than 10 years. The most advantageous features have been incorporated into the "Centurian" 100-saw gin, and simplification of operation as well as operator safety have been given great stress. The result, says the manufacturer, is that the new gin can produce grades of cotton samples in the highest classifications from all types of cotton in greater volume than ever before possible.

■ **JACK HUTCHINSON**, Caruthersville ginner, has been made vice-president of Missouri Delta Development Corporation.

—We'll Bet They're Not Free—

## Glamor Girls Go for Fatty Acids

—Essential Polyunsaturated, That Is—

**FATTY ACIDS**, that term so familiar to oil mill managers, don't mean much more to our unchemical mind than they did to the mill manager who once indigently denied that any fatty acids could have slipped into his oil mill. But, it's good to know that the girls are getting more glamorous because of fatty acids.

Vivian Brown, Newsfeatures Beauty Editor for the Associated Press, is the authority for our information. Vivian tells all about essential polyunsaturated fatty acids in beauty creams. Vivian doesn't say whether they're free fatty acids or not, but even an unchemist male can swear that one. For sure, they're not free.

"Chemists," the Newsfeatures Beauty Editor recounts, "have made great strides . . . in engineering preparations to help ward off aging skin."

"One such discovery in recent years

## Born in Brooklyn

### Arizona Cotton Pioneer, McMicken, Retiring

Kenneth B. McMicken, vice-president and general manager, Goodyear Farms, Litchfield Park, Ariz., has retired, but will continue as consultant. He is president of Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors and a director of Arizona Cotton Growers.

McMicken, 75, is considered one of the foremost authorities in the country on cotton growing, irrigation methods, soil conservation, and insect control.

In 1919 he went to the Valley of the Nile to study Egyptian methods of irrigation and growing of long-staple cotton. In 1928, he went to Lima, Peru, as an advisor to that country's department of agriculture, and assisted in modernizing cotton agricultural practices there.

A native of Brooklyn, he planted his first cotton 67 years ago when his second grade teacher gave him some cottonseed and a flower pot. His first job was with a dry goods firm that represented cotton mills.

Goodyear's activity in Arizona cotton started in 1917. McMicken came to Arizona in October of that year, to look it over and returned to Arizona in February, 1918. He has been there since.

After going to Arizona, he became one of the staunchest advocates and boosters of long-staple cotton. He made Goodyear Farms something of a supplementary research and experiment station. Whenever the University of Arizona or other agency needed some field research, McMicken was the man to whom they turned.

### Boswell Stevens Injured

Boswell Stevens, Macon, Miss., Mississippi Farm Bureau president and a National Cotton Council director, is recovering at home from a January auto accident. Dislocated vertebrae will require wearing a brace for about four months.

As 10 Percent of Laying Ration

## California Has "Egg-Test" For Cottonseed Meal

■ STATE APPROVES sale of product with 0.3 available gossypol units or less. Authority says meal can be made by different processes. Approval of method by others not yet decided.

CALIFORNIA research authorities have announced that cottonseed meal which meets certain specifications can make up 10 percent of the ration for lay-

ing hens without causing yolk discoloration.

Sale of this meal, designated as "egg-tested meal," in California has been ap-

proved by the state's feed control authorities.

• **Action in California**—Dr. C. R. Grau, University of California, Davis, has announced the method of determining the usefulness of cottonseed meal in laying rations. He says that meal can be made by most of the commercial methods to meet the requirements for laying rations under his evaluation method.

"The testing method," says Dr. Grau, "consists of feeding samples of the meal to hens and then assaying the egg for its content of available gossypol units, or AGU. If the meal contains not more than 0.3 AGU, it is safe to include it in the hen's ration in amounts up to 10 percent."

Ranchers' Cotton Oil, Fresno, is advertising "Egg-Tested Cottonseed Meal," which the firm states is a 44 percent protein meal, guaranteed safe for usage up to 10 percent in laying rations.

• **Other States Uncertain**—Whether this California cottonseed meal test for laying rations will be accepted by feed control officials in other states was not known at presstime.

Committees of the National Cottonseed Products Association will study this new development at the following future meetings:

Research committee members will meet March 17-18 in New Orleans. They are expected to review research data and to take a position on this California development.

NCPA's chemists committee will review the AGU chemical method of this development at the meeting May 1 in Atlanta, immediately preceding the annual convention.

NCPA's committee on uniform feed laws also will meet in Atlanta, and is expected to decide whether to approve a definition for "egg-tested cottonseed meal."

(While this is not directly related to the California development, the National Cottonseed Products Association has a fellowship at USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans. This research is seeking accurate methods of evaluating gossypol and other factors in cottonseed meal which determine its usefulness in laying rations.)

• **Questions and Answers** — In a recent article in Western Feed and Seed, Dr. Grau answered questions about the method, as follows:

"Question: Can cottonseed meals now be fed safely to laying hens without restriction? Answer: No. Only those lots of meals that have been fed to hens and found by assay to contain not more than 0.3 AGU can be guaranteed safe when fed as 10 percent of the diet.

"Question: Is any particular process of meal manufacture safest? Answer: No. Meals with low AGU can be made by most of the commercial methods.

"Question: Is AGU related to protein quality? Answer: Not directly, but ways of lowering AGU may reduce protein quality also. At present, the best guide to protein quality is nitrogen solubility. It should be 75 percent or higher.

"Question: How long may eggs produced by hens fed egg-tested cottonseed meals be stored under refrigeration? Answer: As long as three months.

"Question: What about 'pink whites'? Answer: Pink whites and enlarged yolks are not caused by gossypol but by certain peculiar fatty acids. Generally

(Continued on Page 39)



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C. C. JACKSON, Farmers Co-op Gin at Grandfield, and J. S. Morrison, Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Chickasha, left picture, left to right) are the newly elected second vice-president, and president, respectively, of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association. A. W. Motley, Motley Gin Co., Hollis, the first vice-president, was not present when the picture was taken. In picture on right Edgar L. McVicker (left) presented Sam H. LaFaver of Watonga, with the Oklahoma Ginners of the Year Award. (See story in the Feb. 22 issue of The Press.) This presentation was made at the annual banquet.

#### Cotton Program Outlined

## Oklahoma Ginners' Hold Convention

■ J. S. MORRISON of Chickasha elected president; group adopts numerous resolutions.

To actively oppose the placing of any additional Oklahoma cotton acres in the Soil Bank, was one of several resolutions passed by the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, at their annual convention held Feb. 27-28 at the Skirvin Hotel in Oklahoma City.

The group also resolved to continue supporting the Maid of Cotton promotion, and to ask for a complete survey of the proposed government purchase of additional land at Fort Sill, as this could mean the closing of three gins now operating in this region.

The ginners elected J. S. Morrison of Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Chickasha, president. A. W. Motley, Motley Gin Co., Hollis, was elected first vice-president, with C. C. Jackson, Farmers' Cooperative Gin, Grandfield, second vice-president.

At the opening session Dr. Luther Brannon, director, Oklahoma Extension Service, Stillwater, addressed the group. In his topic, "The Future Outlook of Cotton Production in Oklahoma," he stressed the effect of changes in the past, and what they will mean in the future.

"In 1925-30, about 40 percent of the total farm income was received from cotton, and people were concerned that this state was heading into a one-crop economy," he told the group, "but today only 12 percent of the total farm income comes from cotton, and now people are concerned over this decline."

He later told this reporter that more of the total income should be derived from cotton, and that "yields per acre

can be materially increased over the next 10 years." With this goal in mind, the Experiment Station, Cotton Committee and Extension Service of Oklahoma State University have prepared "A 10 Year Cotton Program in Oklahoma," which was outlined before the group. "This is the immediate concern of all members of the cotton industry," Brannon stated, "For example, it is very unlikely that cotton will ever go back into acres where gins have been closed. For the cotton farmer, there is no market, and he just quits."

Gaylord Hanes, Extension agronomist, outlined the 10-year cotton program, with the aid of colored slides, and told the group that it will be the aim of this program to help, in all ways possible, the entire cotton industry. "We will strive to get more information to the ginners, to put research into practice," he stated. The program will endeavor to get the necessary technical information into the hands of all county agents; will stress youth programs; will avail itself of all media for the distribution of information, and will continue to expand its program of personal contact with cotton men.

Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, told the group "cotton today is at the crossroads." He outlined a four point program to insure the future of the cotton industry. This included, first, to produce economically and be able to enjoy a competitive price; second, to maintain and improve quality standards; third, to promote cotton, and fourth, to organize to accomplish these aims. As he said, "most farmers in the Southwest WANT to plant cotton."

That evening the annual banquet and

dance were held. Past presidents were honored, and W. A. Balentine, Maysville, retiring president, was presented with a gift from the group. Sam H. LaFaver was presented a plaque as "Ginners of the Year." Ernest Morrison, El Reno, a 4-H Club member, and L. D. Barker, Snyder, a Future Farmer, were honored as the state's two best youthful cotton growers. Along with these two boys, eight other youths in each organization, will get trips this summer over the cotton growing Southwest, including irrigated land in Arizona. Their vocational agricultural teachers and county agents will accompany them.

The reports of the committees, and the installation of new officers and directors, concluded the two-day event.

One of the social highlights of the convention was the coffee Thursday morning for women, at which Mrs. Gertrude E. Mace, manager of the Southwestern Cotton Oil Co., and A. L. Hazleton of Producers' Co-Operative Oil Mill, were hosts.

## John B. Hearne of Swift Moves to Memphis

John B. Hearne, formerly seed buyer for Swift & Co. at Fort Worth, has joined the staff of Swift & Co. Oil Mill at Memphis. He is assisting Manager E. C. McGee in procurement and sales at the Tennessee mill.

Hearne, a native of Cleburne, Texas, joined Swift in 1930 at Teague, Texas. He served in World War II from 1941 to 1946, and has been a Lieutenant Colonel in the Texas National Guard since.

## Convention Plans Made

Arrangements have been completed for the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association convention. It will be held June 1-3 at The Galvez in Galveston. Secretary-Treasurer Jack Whetstone has sent out information and reservation blanks, and urges that reservations be made early.

E. W. Schroeder of the University of Oklahoma, announced that the Cotton Ginners' Field Day will be held the first week in April at Chickasha, and invited all members at the convention to attend.

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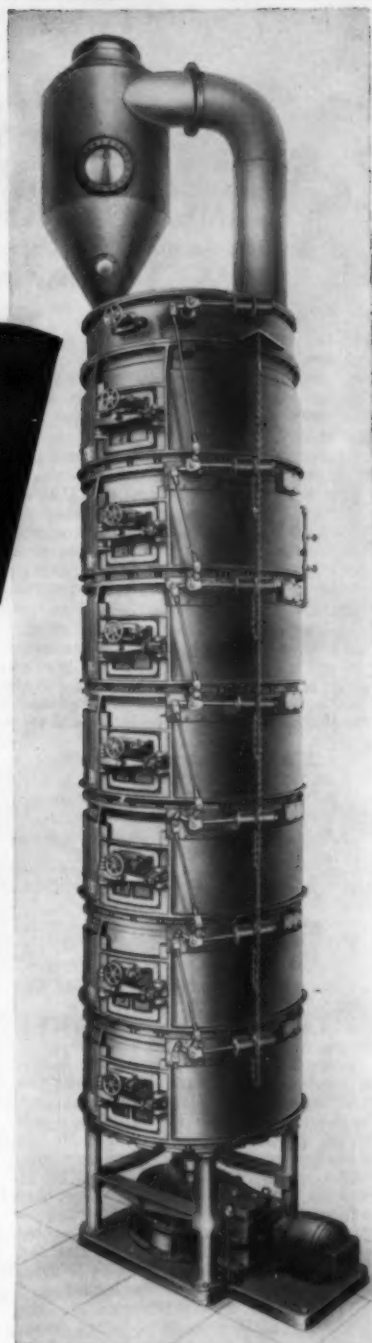
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# Soybeans

## In California

Prepared especially for publication in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press by PAUL F. KNOWLES, associate agronomist, University of California; ROYDON T. EDWARDS, field technologist, University of California; MILTON D. MILLER, Extension agronomist, University of California.

**YIELDS** of from 1,500 to 3,690 pounds of soybeans per acre have been produced annually in small commercial plantings and in experiments in California since 1954.

The drive to learn whether soybeans can be grown profitably in this state has been spearheaded by research efforts of the University of California and USDA. Members of the California vegetable oil and poultry feed industries sparked the effort to study California soybean production potential through partial financial support of the University's research on the crop.

Why interest in soybeans in California? There are several potent reasons:

■ **First**, the state imports about 600,000 tons each year at a freight cost of \$21,600,000.

■ **Second**, current government cotton and rice acreage restriction programs have created a situation whereby nearly a million acres of land in the state need alternative crops. Surplus oil seed crushing facilities are available that could well crush soybeans to fill out currently light schedules.

■ **Third**, production on the West Coast should provide a freight advantage in competition with other U.S. production areas for the export market to the Orient.

Will California farmers be growing soybeans in quantity soon? That depends on several factors. Present attainable yield levels and soybean prices make the crop a "break even" deal at yields around 2,500 pounds per acre. Its value as a soil building, disease controlling crop in the rotation may still make it indirectly profitable. Dr. John W. Osward of the Plant Pathology Department has recently shown soybeans to be very effective in controlling potato scab disease (*Actinomyces scabies*) in Kern County. But can California farmers grow soybeans in competition with the presently established Soybean Belt farmers, who on an average grow around 1,400 pounds of beans on an acre at a cost of \$35 to \$50 (about 2.5¢ per pound) in 1957? The answer probably is closely tied to the rapidly mounting freight rate situation.

### RESEARCH FINDINGS

Before we look at California soybean production costs, let's quickly scan the California research findings of the past several years. These will be useful in pro-

viding guides to increased efficiency in growing the crop in the West.

■ **Variety Tests**—Soybeans are very sensitive to different day lengths (which are related to latitude) and adapted varieties will vary in California from north to south, just as they do in the Corn and Cotton Belts. One problem is that California, geographically, is long from north to south, equalling the distance from New York City to Jacksonville, Fla.

Over 100 soybean varieties and strains have been evaluated during the past three years by the University of California and USDA researchers. From these tests, the earliest maturing varieties, which are classified by USDA as maturity Groups O, I and II, are best adapted to Northern California. Varieties from ma-

turity Groups III and IV, or those with medium maturity, are most promising for Central California. The very late maturing varieties of Group VI, VII and VIII are best for Southern California. The great number of soybean varieties tested have been screened to where only one or two remain as outstanding selections for a given California district.

The nonshattering variety, Clark, has proven to be superior to all other varieties tested in the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley. Commercial plantings of Clark in that area have yielded as much as 2,800 pounds of soybeans per acre. A 1957 University variety test at the U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, showed that Clark could outyield other varieties by producing 3,690 pounds per acre which is just short of the world's record yield of 4,000 pounds per acre. Wabash, although below Clark in yield, also has shown promise in the San Joaquin Valley tests.

In Sacramento Valley tests the top yielding variety consistently has been Chippewa. Other varieties which have done well there include Blackhawk and Grant. Yields at Davis in 1957 varied from 1,700 to 2,300 pounds per acre. In a 1957 field test near Chico (Butte County) Blackhawk yielded 2,728 pounds per acre.

Lee, a USDA-developed, shatter-resistant soybean, has consistently proven the best adapted variety for use in the Imperial Valley. There, yields have ranged from near crop failure up to around 2,700 pounds per acre. In 1956 the Lee variety averaged 1,440 pounds per acre on 764 acres in the Imperial Valley.

USDA has developed several soybean selections that appear more promising than Lee in Imperial Valley tests at their

(Continued on Page 28)

**THIS HEAVY** pod set is on the soybean variety Clark. It is a high yielding variety which lodges slightly but is a non-shattering type. Clark appears to be best adapted to the San Joaquin Valley of California. This photo was taken at a variety test located in Tulare County.



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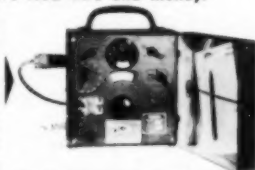
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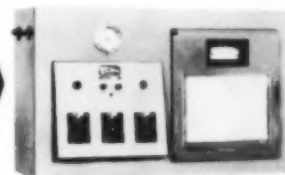
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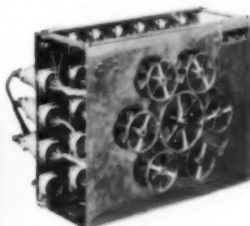


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PEARY WILEMON, vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, is a good picker of cotton as this picture shows. Peary is trying to choose between a 1902 cotton style, worn by Carolyn Savage of Titcher-Goettinger Co., which sponsored the recent visit of the Maid of Cotton to Dallas; and the latest fashion in the world's finest fiber, worn by Maid of Cotton Jean Carter, on the right.

#### *Feminine Editor Writes:*

## Cotton Maid's Wonderful, but She Leaves Me Holding the Sack

DEAR EDITOR:

A TIP of the cotton cap (close-fitting cloche that goes so well with this year's chemise, that is) to the cotton people of America! They have really picked a winner this time. Of course, I'm referring to Jean Carter, the 1958 Maid of Cotton.

I've just returned from a wonderful style-show at the Dallas Athletic Club Country Club, which featured Jean and was sponsored by Titcher-Goettinger Department Store.

First of all, let me give you some background. Titcher's sponsors a style show the last Wednesday of each month at the Club. The attendance averages about 275 to 285 . . . except for the Maid of Cotton style show . . . it's always a sell-out! There were over 400 there today, there was a waiting list of about 150, and around 200 were turned down completely! There was hardly room to wiggle, but it was wonderful.

Now just let me tell you—to be able to please 400 women all at one time, is a feat in itself, but that is just what this all-cotton fashion show accomplished. And Maid Jean really shone! She was as lovely and poised as any professional model in the place. The cotton industry can be very proud of her!

Well, maybe I had better say that 399 women were pleased. As for your reporter—well, I'm just mad! Seems that I haven't got a hemline, waistline, neckline, or any other line for that matter, in the right place for the coming fashion season. Maid Jean is a tall, willowy strawberry blonde; (and here I sit a short, dumpy, non-descript brownette) . . . she was poised and at ease on her feet; (in a crowd of five or more, I can't remember my own name) . . . but sitting there watching all those beautiful fashions being paraded past me, by lovely models, I wished I was somebody else—somewhere else; why, even a bale of cotton has class.

So any further correspondence with yours truly, can be forwarded to the

garden, where I'm going to eat worms—  
boll, of course.

HELEN TROY,  
Editorial Assistant

P.S. I can say in all sincerity, however, that if anyone is going to tour foreign countries as a representative, not only of cotton, but of me, as a typical American girl, I'm glad it is Maid Jean; I would like to have people think I was "her" kind of young lady—I would want others to think of all American girls in terms of Maid Jean. She will be a wonderful ambassador, not only for cotton, but for American women as well.

### • Arizona Wants More Acres, Less Support

ARIZONA producers favor more cotton acreage and lowered support prices for extra long staple. Action supporting these views was taken recently at the annual meeting of Arizona Cotton Growers' Association.

Resolutions asked that farmers be allowed additional acres if they accepted a lower support price, and endorsed the stand of the SuPima Association in asking Congress to reduce the level of support for the extra long staple.

Arizona Cotton Growers' Association officers for 1958, all re-elected except one, are: J. Clyde Wilson, Buckeye, chairman of the board; Dan W. Clarke, Tucson, president; J. D. Lee, Thatcher,

N. S. Cooper, Casa Grande, and C. V. Spencer, Yuma, vice-presidents; and B. C. Rhodes, Avondale, secretary-treasurer. (Spencer replaces Robert J. Moody, Yuma.)

E. S. McSweeney, Tempe, is executive secretary.

### • Clinic Is Scheduled On Merchandising

SPEAKERS have been announced for the eleventh annual Cotton Merchandising Clinic at the University of Texas, Austin. The University and the Cotton Research Committee of Texas will sponsor the event, at the Commodore Perry Hotel, April 10-11.

G. Dent Mangum, Jr., North Carolina State College, Raleigh, will be the first speaker on the morning of April 10. His subject will be "Physical and Chemical Efficiencies of Cotton and Synthetic Fibers."

"Testing Needed Beyond Yarn Properties" will be discussed by Dean Pauline Beery Mack, Texas Women's University, Denton.

Samuel T. Burley, Jr., USDA, Washington, will comment on the use of dial gauges in calculating fibrograph length measurements.

Afternoon discussions will be opened with a paper by T. H. Hopper, USDA Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans: "How Feasible Is a Single Test for Fiber Strength, Maturity and Fineness?"

Anton Wolf, University of Texas, will report on European fiber testing methods.

George W. Pfeifferberger, Plains Cotton Growers, Lubbock, will discuss immature cotton.

"The Evaluation of Fiber and Spinning Data for Use in Merchandising" will be presented by Joel F. Hembree, University of Texas.

April 11 speakers will be Harold S. Grehan, Volkart Brothers, New Orleans, discussing "Commercial Aspects of Arbitration of Fiber Properties;" Billy B. Crumley, USDA-University of Texas, "Cotton Marketing Costs," and Dr. A. B. Cox, University of Texas, who will evaluate the government loan program.

#### New Book

#### 1958 GINNERS' REDBOOK PUBLISHED IN TEXAS

Texas Cotton Ginners' Association has published the 1958 Redbook, listing gins in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

The twelfth edition of this publication, which is widely used by the ginning and allied industries, has been enlarged to include statistics on cotton production, acreage allotments and Soil Bank acreage.

The Ginners' Red Book may be obtained for \$25 per copy from Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26; or from The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

### Texas Cotton Men To Meet

Texas Cotton Association has issued invitations to its forty-seventh annual convention. The organization of cotton merchants and shippers will meet at the Shamrock Hilton in Houston on March 28-29.

## • National Ginner Will Be Named

STATES continue to announce the selection of their Ginner of the Year and nominees for the National Ginner of the Year award, to be made in Dallas during the annual meeting of National Cotton Ginners' Association, April 13.

Biographies of the following selections have been published in previous editions of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, official publication for the state and national ginners' organizations:

Alabama-Florida — W. J. Chandler, Moundville, Ala.

North Carolina — W. G. Buie, III, Rockingham.

Oklahoma — Sam H. LaFaver, Watonga.

South Carolina — W. R. Britton, Sumter.

Texas — Jerome Jalufka, Robstown.

Other biographies are being printed as received by The Press, with photographs used when available.

### Georgia Names Shiver

Edwin Shiver of Hahira has been named the Georgia Ginner of the Year, and a photograph of him receiving the award appeared Feb. 22 in The Press.

He has been engaged in ginning since 1937. He was a partner with his father until 1946, when he assumed full ownership of the business. In 1948, Shiver bought his second gin at Hahira, and expanded into the grain and feed business.

Shiver has been a director of the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association for

seven years, is immediate past president and is first vice-president. He has been a director of National Cotton Ginners' Association for four years. He has never missed a board meeting of these Associations.

His varied community activities include charter membership and a past presidency of the Morven Lions Club, having served as chairman of the board of education, a deacon in the Baptist Church, Sunday School teacher for junior boys and as a member of the church building committee.

He, Mrs. Shiver, their son and daughter lived in Morven until last October, when they moved to their new home at Hahira so that he could devote more time to his expanding business there.

## Ginners of Midsouth Gather in Memphis

Midsouth cotton ginners are gathering in Memphis for the March 10-11-12 Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Details on the entertainment and business program were summarized in the Feb. 22 issue of The Press which will report the meeting in its next issue. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee Ginners' Associations are holding their annual business meetings concurrently with the exhibits. Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners' Association also is a sponsor of the Memphis Exhibit.

## Farm Population Drop Caused by Controls

USDA has confirmed something everyone in cotton knew already—the federal acreage control programs since 1933 have been a big factor in driving farmers away from farms.

A special study shows that farm population dropped from 32,393,000 in 1933 to 20,396,000 in 1957. It dropped from 26 to 12 percent of the population.

"Any program that limits or reduces production—through acreage or marketing quotas, or Soil Bank payments for taking land out of production—lessens farm labor requirements.

"Need for tenants drops. The small-scale farmer, and some medium-scale operators, seek off-farm work to keep fully employed," it said.

Looking ahead, the Department said the farm population will become smaller than it is now before becoming stabilized. It made no forecast of the eventual size, however.

## Firm Has Cancer Drive

West Point Manufacturing Co., textile manufacturer, is conducting a cancer detection campaign throughout the five Alabama towns in which its 10 mills are located. The Wall Street Journal recently had a front-page article describing the campaign and pointing out the value and relatively low cost.

**belton superior bagging**

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against handling  
and weather



2 lb. weight—21 lbs. TARE  
Open weave Jute Bagging  
Pretested for uniform strength  
Makes cleaner, stronger bales  
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**B ELTON BAGGING CO.**  
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This is the new and improved "Type N" MOYST® liquid wetting agent. It is low-foaming, practically colorless, and thin enough to pour and dissolve readily. "Type N" MOYST® is a non-ionic compound and is only slightly affected by the pH and mineral content of the water used.

By using 1 quart MOYST® "N" to 100 gallons of water with STATIFIER® units in gins, you are sure of a fast penetrating solution which assures even distribution of moisture in the bale. Costs less than 2¢ per bale.

**BEST for GINNING**  
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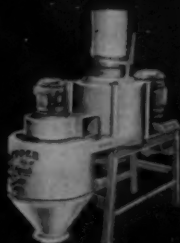
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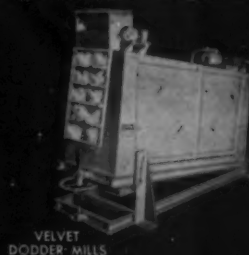
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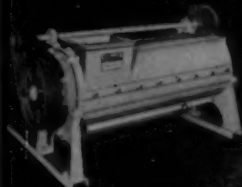
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X-298-D X-2968-D



SUPER 2248-BD  
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SUPER DUTY ELEVATORS

and each one a star . . .

in keeping with this geophysical era Clipper frequently launches new stars—for example, the revolutionary Super X precision cleaner design. This series of both four and six screen mills has rapidly established its true value of ultra sensitivity and selectivity in the most far reaching countries of the world.

The condensed array of representative products illustrated and listed reveals other new items of direct interest—the Clipper-Randolph Driers, the Holzinger Air Lift Conveyors and highlights a few of Clipper's "old standbys" such as the incomparable Eddy Giant Huller-Scarifier, Debearder, 100 Series Cleaners, Dodder Mills, etc.

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CLEANERS • DRIERS  
PROCESSING and  
HANDLING EQUIPMENT



## Measuring Protein Made Easy

■ **QUICK**, simple techniques might find numerous uses in research and marketing practices of food and feed trade.

**T**WO FAST, RELIABLE, easy methods to measure protein in food products have recently been developed by USDA scientists. These methods take on added importance with growing emphasis on the value of protein in the diet. They may also help determine the quality of flour for bread.

One method developed by ARS chemist A. J. Pinckney, of the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., is based on the biuret reaction (biuret is a simple chemical substance). The other, developed by chemist D. C. Udy, of the Western Wheat Quality Laboratory, Pullman, Wash., is based on excess use of a dye.

Most common way to measure protein now is the well-known Kjeldahl method, which utilizes hazardous chemicals such as sulfuric acid. It actually measures nitrogen; from this, protein content is figured with no distinction between protein nitrogen. It's fairly expensive, takes long to run, requires specialized equipment and techniques, USDA points out.

Here's how the new method that was developed by Pinckney works:

Biuret in alkaline solution is known to react with copper ions to form a

violet copper salt. Protein in alkaline solution reacts with copper ions in the same way as does biuret. That's because biuret and protein have similar peptide like linkages—portions of protein's long amino acid chain are linked together in the same way with the same elements. In each case, intensity of the violet color serves as a direct measure of protein.

In actual practice, Pinckney first prepares the reagent—consisting of alkali, copper, and small amounts of glycerine. Glycerine stabilizes the copper so it doesn't precipitate as the hydroxide. Freshly ground wheat or flour samples are then treated with this reagent and the protein reacts with the copper ions to form a characteristic violet color. The intensity of this color is read in a colorimeter, and the readings are converted to protein values by means of charts that relate color to protein.

This modification of the biuret test has been successfully applied so far only to wheat proteins but may work for other products. The test is more rapid and much less expensive than the Kjeldahl. In addition, only true protein content is measured.

Udy's method is based on a reaction between orange G dye (a water-soluble

disulfonic acid dye) and proteins. The dye reacts with the protein molecules to form an insoluble complex—the protein is bound and cannot be broken down in solution.

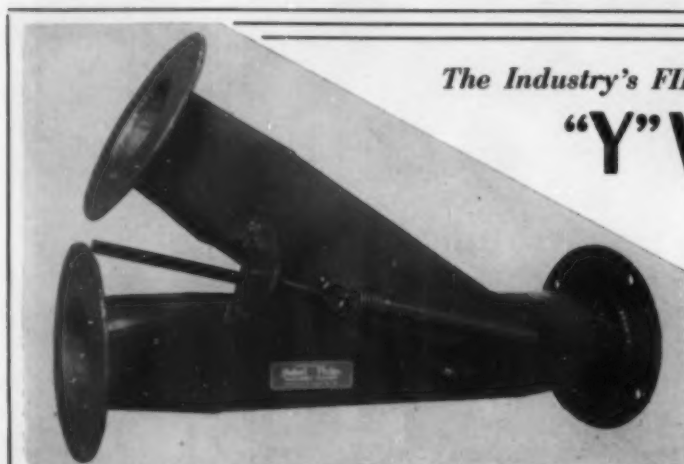
• **Dye Takes Only Minutes** — Knowing this, Udy mixes a known amount of orange G dye with the protein. Tubes are stoppered and then agitated to allow complete reaction between protein and dye molecules. The insoluble protein-dye complex and other insoluble flour components are separated from the solution by centrifuging or filtering. The concentration of unbound dye in the resulting clear supernatant solution is measured in a colorimeter. The protein content of the flour or wheat sample is related to the concentration of unbound dye. Therefore, protein content can be read directly from a table that was previously prepared.

A single protein analysis can be made within five minutes when the agitation step is carried out in a semi-micro electric blender container.

So far, the Udy method has been used effectively on wheat and barley products, and on dry and whole milk. It can be applied to many other products where protein is important.

Cost of chemicals and power is reduced by this method to about one-fiftieth that of the Kjeldahl method. It is at least twice as rapid. Hazardous chemicals are completely eliminated. It is adaptable to automatic techniques. And it measures native protein and not nitrogen.

• **Many Uses Seen** — It may be possible to adapt these techniques for use in feed grading, grain and flour selection, and quality work with other products.



The Industry's **FIRST** Engineered, Positive Action

### "Y" VALVE by Phelps

The Phelps Positive Action "Y" valve has a spring action so arranged that the valve is held by a spring tension in both positions . . . (material flowing straight through the valve or turning into the "Y"). All joints are electric welded and lapped to assure a smooth flow of material. The valve seats behind an offset to eliminate any possibility of restriction within the "Y".

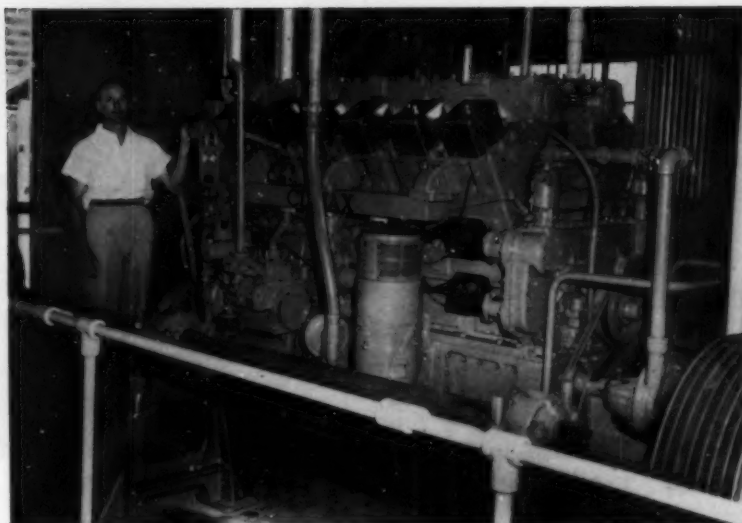
The Phelps Positive Action "Y" valve can be furnished in all sizes with all types of connections, manual or power operated. Lever can be adapted for split-load operations. The spring action assures you a quick, positive change from one line to the other. Construction of 1/8", or heavier, steel plate.

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  - ★ Gravity Feed Systems
  - ★ Vacuum Systems
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Eliminates "Choke-up"!  
Positive Action to Prevent Shifting!

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Mr. Smajstrla and his Climax V-125.

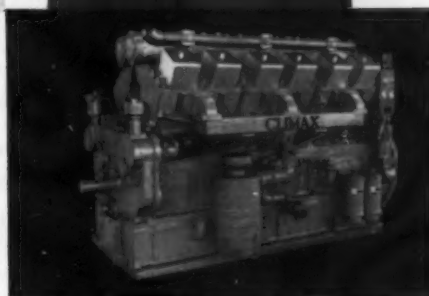
**PLENTY OF  
RESERVE  
POWER...**



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Mr. E. J. Smajstrla, Gulf Coast Gin Co.**

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- ✓ All connecting rods are rifle drilled for pressure lubrication of piston pins.
- ✓ All cylinder heads have Climax high-turbulence type combustion chambers which produce maximum fuel economy.
- ✓ All models have the Climax consistent design that makes possible maximum interchangeability of wearing parts.



Climax V-125, 12 cylinder,  
7 1/2 x 7 engine with a 3711  
Cubic Inch Displacement.

In 1953, the Gulf Coast Gin Company installed a Climax V-125 engine to drive fans, heaters, cleaners, gin stands and presses in their new, modern gin.

Looking back on two years of operation, Mr. Smajstrla reports, "Plenty of reserve power, fuel economy and minimum downtime have been high points in the top performance of our Climax V-125, and we look forward to many more years of trouble-free service." Why not benefit from this experience and consult your nearby Climax distributor for full details.

**CLIMAX ENGINE MANUFACTURING CO.  
DIVISION OF WAUKESHA MOTOR COMPANY**

**FACTORY—CLINTON, IOWA**

## "Boy Out of Country, but . . ."

### You Can't Take the Farm Out of Big D

Dallas, the Texas city that calls itself "Big D" is rewriting the old saying, "You can take the boy out of the country, but not the country out of the boy."

City boys are studying farming in the heart of Downtown Dallas. At Crozier Tech High School, under the shadows of the newest, tallest Texas skyscraper, 23 boys are studying vocational agriculture. Two boys have bought sheep, some have started gardens, others are raising chickens and all are learning about the problems of agriculture.

Tech is the only school in the Dallas system teaching vocational agriculture. The program is not designed to train boys to farm, but to acquaint them with the problems of the farm today, says Ruby Adams, Crozier Tech student, in a recent article in The Dallas News.

### Baker on Committee

Harry S. Baker, president of Producers' Cotton Oil Co. and National Cotton Council, has been named to the industrial relations committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

■ KENNETH O. LEWIS, field representative, NCPA Research and Educational Division, visited with livestock producers from many states while serving as assistant superintendent at the recent Houston Beef Cattle Show.



### Hardwicke-Etter Staff Meets

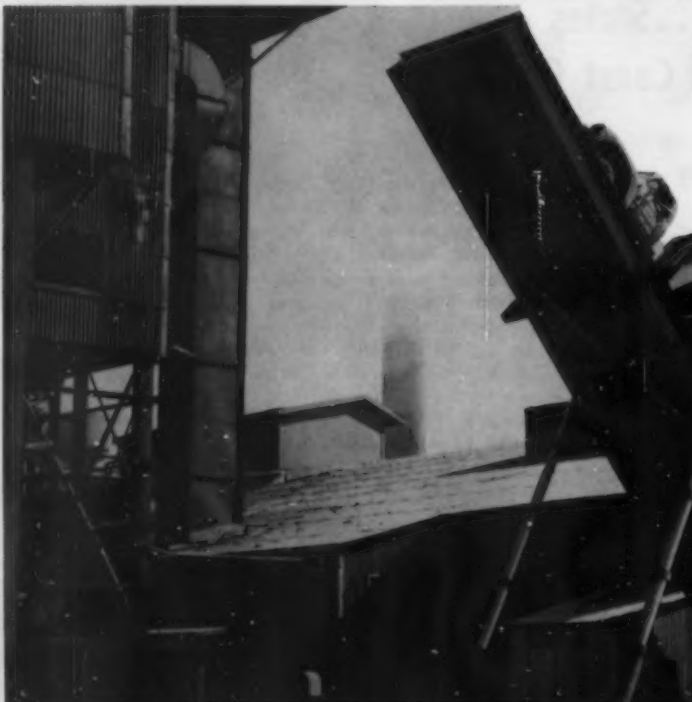
SHOWN HERE are members of the staff of Hardwicke-Etter Co. and company officials as they met recently at the firm's headquarters in Sherman, Texas. Dr. William A. Altman, Dallas, chairman of the board, and other officials spoke. Plans for the March 10 unveiling of the new 100-saw gin were announced to the field staff at this meeting. The new gin is being displayed for the first time at Memphis, Fresno and Sherman on March 10.

### Textile Market Research Conference Dates Set

The second Textile Market Research Conference will be held at the Hotel Statler in New York, May 6-7. National Cotton Council, the sponsor, says ses-

sions will pinpoint specific market opportunities for textiles.

Participants will include representatives of firms producing and processing textile fibers, textile merchandisers, trade associations, chemical suppliers to the textile industry, government agencies and other groups.



# Hydr-o-Flex

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**DUMPERS for Cottonseed**

have a full 45 degrees of platform elevation, and are available in any capacity and in any platform length; pit or pitless types; in scale or non-scale models. Get full information and prices before you buy any semi-trailer-truck dumper. WHY? Because if you want the BEST, buy a "HYDR-O-FLEX"!

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# Cotton growers cut hoeing costs with DU PONT KARMEX® DL even under conditions of rapid weed growth caused by wet weather



Outstanding weed control with "Karmex" DL on the Kenneth Leach Plantation, Lamar, Miss. Leach reports "Karmex" DL saved us a lot of trouble in the wet spring of 1957.

**P. H. BROWN, B & B Planting Co.,  
Indianola, Miss.,**

**reports:** " 'Karmex' DL saved our cotton crop in 1957. The rainy year caused a tremendous grass and weed problem that we couldn't have handled with hand labor. It would have been completely impossible to hoe out the weeds providing the weather had permitted and the labor been available. We found that 'Karmex' DL gave us excellent control of weeds and grasses throughout the entire critical period. Even during the past dry years, we have found that 'Karmex' DL has saved hoe labor costs of at least \$10.00 per acre. We treated 200 acres during 1954 and have increased to 300 acres in 1955, 500 acres in 1956 and 600 acres in 1957. We plan to treat the entire 1,000 acres in 1958."



**J. A. GERMANY, General Farm Mgr.  
Lee Wilson & Company, Wilson, Ark.,**  
**says:** "We first tried 'Karmex' DL four years ago and have increased the acreage treated each succeeding year. In 1957 we got excellent weed control with 'Karmex' DL on over 5,000 acres. We've found 'Karmex' DL especially helpful during seasons of excessive rainfall, when weed growth is rapid and wet fields prevent plowing."

**KENNETH LEACH, Lamar, Miss.,**  
**reports:** " 'Karmex' DL saved us a lot of trouble this wet spring. It gave us such outstanding weed control on 125 acres that we wish we had used it on all our 300 acres of cotton."



You can save the cost of up to four hoeings by controlling weeds with Du Pont "Karmex" DL diuron herbicide. "Karmex" DL controls weeds for

up to eight weeks. "Karmex" is a pre-emergence treatment. You plant and treat all in one operation. See your dealer today for "Karmex" DL.

*On all chemicals, follow label instructions and warnings carefully.*



## KARMEX® DL

DIURON HERBICIDE

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

# What Ginners Say About Automatic Sampling

A report on the  
good and bad features  
of sampling  
cotton automatically.

**G**INNERS and farmers on the High Plains of Texas who used automatic cotton sampling devices in 1957 are satisfied, for the most part. They look forward to using automatic sampling with much more success in 1958.

Three gin organizations on the High Plains this past year had their first experience with automatic cotton samplers. All plan to utilize the automatic sampler to an even larger extent this year.

While bigger plans are being made for the 1958 crop in connection with the use of automatic samplers, ginners did have problems with the automatic samplers.

Probably the biggest difficulty lies with the complex, technical and delicate mechanism of the automatic sampler itself. Ginners report the only reason it wasn't used more in 1957 in their plants was the fact that it was so hard to get properly adjusted and to keep it that way during peak ginning periods.

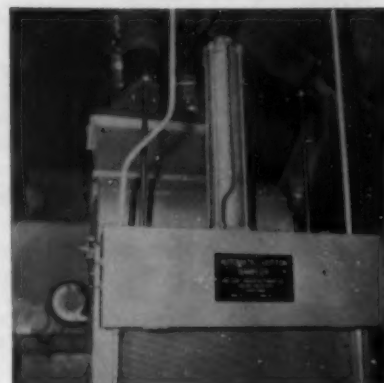
• **Has Many Advantages** — J. E. Grey, manager of the Slaton Co-op Gin, has two automatic samplers, one from Lab Equipment Co., Leland, Miss., and one from Hadco Auto Cotton Bale Sampler, Delano, Calif. Grey reported success with both samplers and is definitely "sold" on the use of automatic samplers.

"It may not be completely true, but we seemed to get better classes on our cotton which was classed from an automatic sampler than we did from ordinary samples," Grey said.

"It completely eliminated two-sided bales as far as we were concerned this past year," he added.

The Slaton Co-op Gin ginned around 12,000 bales in three plants this past season. Two plants were equipped with automatic samplers. Grey estimates he used the automatic samplers on approximately 7,000 bales this past year.

He reports all customers—that is farm-



TOP PHOTO shows J. E. Grey, left, manager, Slaton Co-op Gin, Slaton, Texas, showing a cotton sample from an automatic bale sampler to Bob Poteet, director of field service, Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. Bottom pictures show two different automatic bale samplers in use at the gin.

ers—seem satisfied and he thinks use of an automatic sampler will more than double the amount a ginner can save in labor by using the old method.

"It speeds up the time cotton goes to the classing office and the actual samples get classed quicker. This eliminates the waiting period for the compress to receive the cotton and then pull samples.

"However, one bad feature of using an automatic sampler, when a farmer wants to get a bale re-classed or reviewed, the USDA classing office won't accept the other half of a sample classed by an automatic sampler. For reviews, we had to cut the bale and pull a new sample," Grey said.

• **Farmers Like Sampler** — Sherman Nelson, president of the board of the Carlisle Co-op Gin, which began operation for the first time with the 1957 crop, reported some success with the automatic sampler, but also said their biggest difficulty this past year was with proper operation of the sampler.

The Carlisle gin ran about 5,200 bales this past year but the automatic sampler was used on only about 40 percent, Nelson estimated, due mainly to incorrect adjustments and other operating difficulty of the automatic sampler.

However, Nelson said he and his board were optimistic about use of the sampler this season and figured they learned enough about the operation of it in 1957 to make the 1958 crop go a lot easier.

He said most of the farmers seemed to like it and one farmer even reported he sold most of his cotton on the actual

sample, instead of the Green Card. He said it made him as much as \$7 a bale more money by marketing his cotton that way.

• **Not Mechanically Perfect** — Orville Bailey, who was associated with a gin manufacturing company for more than 10 years before he entered the ginning business at Anton, Texas, in 1944, thinks the general idea of an automatic sampler is fine, but admits that mechanically it's not perfect.

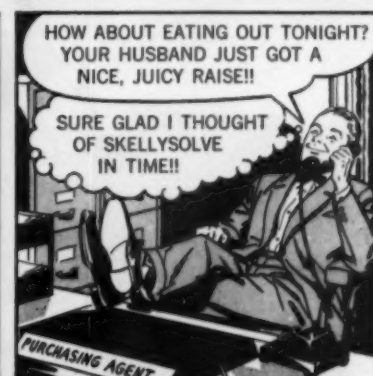
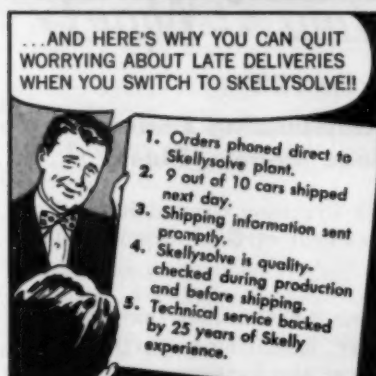
However, Bailey reported his sampler gave him little trouble this past season. He operates two gins; one is equipped with an automatic sampler. His results in 1957 will probably lead to installation of an automatic sampler in his other gin either this year or in 1959, he said.

He, too, reported that use of an automatic sampler eliminated the two-sided bale problem and said it saves much time in sampling. Bailey doesn't think it increased his ginning costs any.

Bailey did experience some trouble in that changes in the weather made control changes of the automatic sampler necessary for good operation. He ginned about 9,000 bales at both gins and used the automatic sampler on about 5,000 bales this past season.

Bailey, along with Grey, expect more gins to install automatic samplers this year. The approximate cost of \$4,000 may be a little high and cheaper models may have to be perfected before its use becomes general, Bailey said.

• **Samples Easy to Handle** — Officials  
(Continued on Page 30)



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### Skellysolve for Animal and Vegetable Oil Extraction

#### APPLICATIONS

**SKELLYSOLVE-B.** Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about -25°F.

**SKELLYSOLVE-C.** Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve-B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about 13°F.

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ceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about -50°F.

**SKELLYSOLVE-H.** Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or L. Closed cup flash point about -16°F.

**SKELLYSOLVE-L.** For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth or other general extraction. Closed cup flash point about 12°F.

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### New Bulk Packaging for Fasteners

NEW BULK packaging for Flexco belt fasteners, called "25-Pak," is announced by Flexible Steel Lacing Co. Modern "25-Pak," available in the four popular Flexco sizes, provides distributors and consumers with an easy-to-handle economy bulk package, says the manufacturer, and eliminates the need for carrying several 10-set boxes to the job. Every Flexco "25-Pak" contains 25 complete sets of fasteners (bottom plates, top plates, clips, nuts and bolts) . . . enough fasteners in one handy box to join common belt widths. For example, one "25-Pak," size 1½ E, will join a 36" belt. Four "25-Pak" boxes of one size fastener are shipped in a sturdy shipping carton . . . cartons are re-usable. More information about Flexco "25-Paks," is available from distributors, Flexible Steel Lacing Co., 4607 Lexington Street, Chicago 44; or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

### • Fewer Farmers Earned Record High Income

PER CAPITA INCOME of farmers rose to a record high of \$993 last year, USDA reports. The gain over the previous year, however, was due to the decline in farm population.

The Department said the figure climbed \$91—or 10 percent higher than the 1956 average of \$902. Total net farm income actually declined four percent, however, because nearly two million persons left the nation's farms.

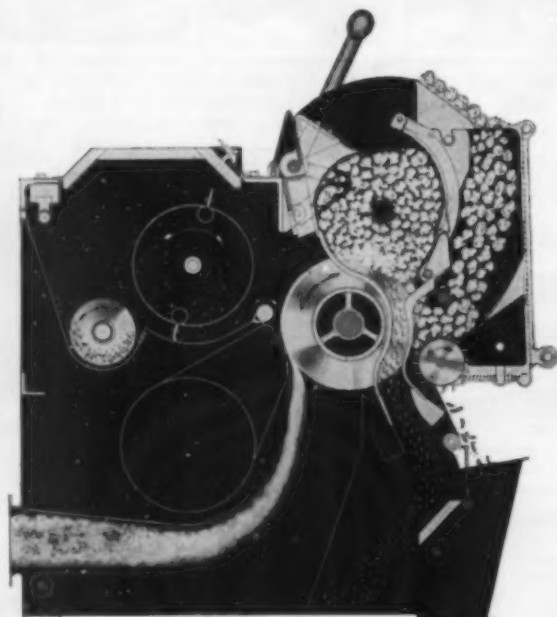
The record per capita income figure was obtained by dividing the farm population of 20,396,000 (down from 22,257,000 in 1956) into a total farm income of \$20,200,000,000.

### Retired Ginner Dies

Carter T. Chamlee, former gin manager at Dill City, Okla., died recently at Cordell. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and one son.

### Co-op Managers at School

Managers of Texas cooperatives are attending a school in Lubbock, March 10-13. Sessions are being held at Texas Technological College.



*Combination* ★★ *Ninety*

For '58

**The Same Outstanding Features  
As Previous Models, Plus:**

Steel Rib Rails with Precision Ground Ribs, Permitting easy Replacement of Ginning and Huller Ribs in the Field.

Sealed-for-Life Fafnir Ball Bearings that are lubricated at the Factory, Requiring no further Lubrication for the Life of the Bearing.

All Stainless Steel Gin Front that will Remain Beautiful for the Life of the Gin.

*"The Perfect Combination—Cleans as it Gins"*

**Cen-Tennial**

**COTTON GIN CO.**

DALLAS, TEXAS COLUMBUS, GA. MEMPHIS, TENN.

## Mill Superintendents Hold Meetings

California and Arizona oil mill superintendents were in Long Beach at press time, attending the annual West Coast Divisional Meeting of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. H. F. Crossno is general chairman for the sessions, held March 7-8-9. The Mexican Division held its fifth annual meeting in Matamoros on Feb. 13-14-15. R. E. Swanson was general chairman.

## Keep Soybeans Out Of Cyst Fields

STARVE the soybean cyst nematode by keeping soybeans out of infested fields, USDA advises growers. Planting crops other than soybeans in these areas, even though these crops return less, will pay soybean growers in the long run.

The soybean cyst nematode has been found so far in parts of five states in the Mississippi Valley and in North Carolina. Farmers on infested farms should avoid growing soybeans and other plants on which the pest develops, says USDA. Alternate hosts of this parasitic pest include vetch, snap beans, lespedeza, and white lupine. Two weeds, hemp sesbania and henbit deadnettle, are also host plants.

Just how fast the nematodes will decrease in numbers if land is planted to non-host crops is not yet known. Best information available to date indicates that host crops should be kept off nematode-infested land at least three years and possibly as long as five years.

Where crops have been rotated so that soybeans are grown only once in three to five years in many of the infested fields in North Carolina, nematode numbers remain low.

Repeated soybean plantings on infested fields, on the other hand, will let nematodes build up until soybeans can no longer be grown profitably. This has happened in the Orient and in numerous North Carolina fields.

## Cottonseed Outlook

(Continued from Page 7)

ly and abroad, American cotton must be available not only in quantity but also in the qualities which are in demand. Unless it is so available, synthetics at home and foreign cottons abroad will take over its markets.

Regardless of the outcome of the drive for legislation to permit increased acreage in 1958, efforts will be made to change the law as it affects allotments in 1959 and later years. Such a change is essential if cotton is to be competitive and to be an expanding and dynamic industry. The alternative is ultimate extinction by way of steadily reduced allotments and non-competitive prices.

The future of the cottonseed industry, then, depends upon major changes in the agricultural legislation applicable to cotton. Given such changes, the supply of cottonseed can be expected to be sufficient to enable the industry to operate at a level where its products can compete effectively.

## Margarine Gave Farms \$125 Million Market

MARGARINE used \$125 million worth of American farm products last year, Siert F. Riepma, president, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, estimates.

Soybean growers got about \$100 million and cottonseed oil accounted for \$25 million. Margarine used the output from four million acres of soybeans and 2,500,000 acres of cottonseed (the equivalent of all the cottonseed produced in Mississippi and Arkansas).

The amounts of soybean and cottonseed oils used in margarine last year represented the equivalent of 82 million

bushels of soybeans and 800,000 tons of cottonseed.

Margarine production in 1957 reached a new all-time high of 1,461,000,000 pounds. Soybean oil represented 56 percent of all the ingredients used in margarine last year; cottonseed oil accounted for 16 percent. Approximately 17 percent of all margarine, by weight, consists of pasteurized skim milk.

## ACMI Will Hear Senator

Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia will be the principal speaker at the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute convention. It will be held April 12 at Hollywood, Fla.

## BRADEN STEEL IMPLEMENT SHEDS



When the cost of a Braden steel fireproof implement shed is compared with the cost of an insured wooden implement shed of the same size—you will find the sturdy, easy-to-erect Braden Steel Implement Shed is by far the best buy Write today for prices

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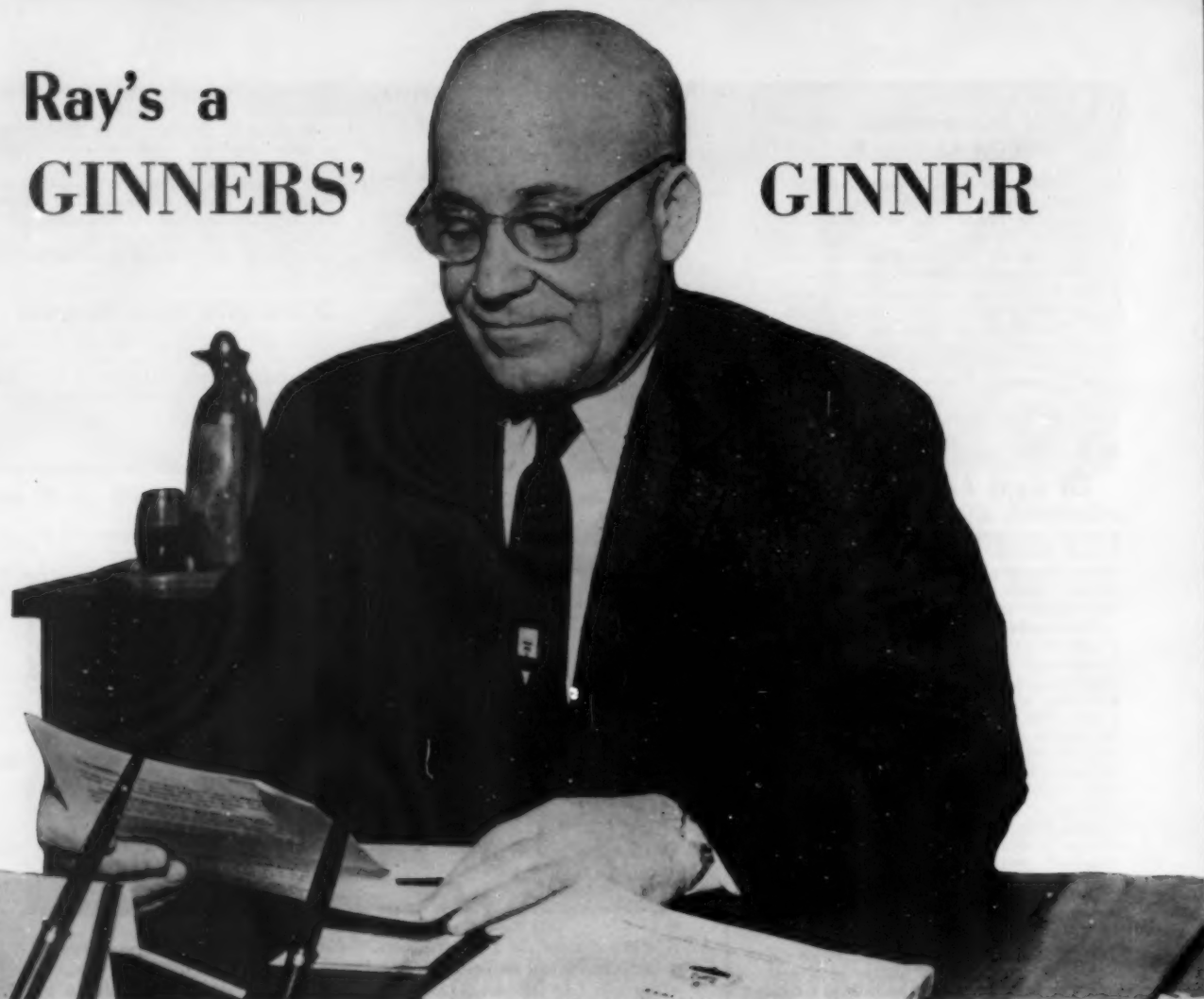


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# Ray's a GINNERS'

# GINNER



WHEN the "ginners-I-have-known-club" meets anywhere across the Cotton Belt, Ray Provost of Fresno, Calif., is often there swapping yarns and cotton talk. If he's somewhere else (and he moves around fast) he'll probably become the subject of the yarn-swappers.

Ray loves company and the company retaliates in kind. You might call him a ginners' ginner. He can speak authoritatively on most phases of agriculture, with particular emphasis on growing, processing, legislation, field crops, finance and marketing. But don't try to cross him up on the comparative merits of Bourbon Street jazz in New Orleans and the two-beat wail at the Hangover Club in San Francisco. Provost is also a devotee of legendary Americana of the Paul Bunyan type. He delights in mixed, as well as male, company.

That's a thumbnail sketch of a very special brand of Louisiana-California personality who is known formally as "Vice-President of Merchandising and Grower Relations for Producers' Cotton Oil Co."

Born in Loreauville, La., on Jan. 9, 1902, Provost moved to California when he was 21. For the past 31 years he has been first a cotton grower, then a buyer, ginner, and executive, in that order.

• **Believes in Western Cotton** — He's a proud and positive defender of Western

cotton, and outspoken in his belief that its quality should be allowed to compete in the open market in order to assure American sales abroad and fend off the danger of synthetic invasion at home.

Speaking before the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce recently, he said: "California's \$275 million cotton industry can well be doubled in dollar volume

within the next 10 years by quality production that will be in demand in all the spinning centers of the world. We are proud that none of California's production remains in government hands."

In the same address, Provost predicted a three-bale-per-acre yield of California cotton within the next few years.

Returning to Fresno from the recent National Cotton Council meeting in Phoenix, Provost barely had time for a catnap and shower before he was reporting to the Fresno County Farm Bureau meeting that evening. The Bureau had its largest attendance in years.

A few minutes later, he was across town at the Fresno Cotton Exchange (which he helped organize into the Number 2 spot market in the United States) to face the Fresno Press Club. He was on his feet for an hour, answering questions off the record on price supports, acreage controls, and farm legislation in general. The smooth performance and the grueling schedule are both typical of the man.

• **Atlanta Today, L.A. Tomorrow** — An old friend has made up a special card which Provost carries, making him a Colonel in the Confederate Airforce. The reference to his accent and birthplace is obvious, but it also applies to his Bunyan-like strides, not only across town, but across the continent. Atlanta today

Regents of the University of California announced Feb. 24 the establishment of a Field Crops Station on the West Side of the San Joaquin Valley. Trustees are Ray Provost, chairman; Walter Farrell, Five Points, vice-chairman; Elmer Hansen, Fresno, treasurer; Don Petersen, Westhaven, secretary; Vernon Britton, Firebaugh; Frank Coit, Mendota; Frank Diener, Five Points; Tom Taylor, Mendota, and Sherman Thomas, Madera. Trustees hope to accumulate at least \$250,000 to be utilized in the development of the Station for the research and development of techniques in fertilization, entomology, pathology and other crop phases. It will conduct research to establish new field crops suitable to the Valley's soil and climate.



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and Los Angeles tomorrow is not unusual for him.

Provost is, first of all, a ginner. He followed his present boss, Harry S. Baker (recently elected president of the National Cotton Council) as gin manager at Producers' first gin on the west side of Fresno County, at Helm. He later became manager of the Field Department for Producers, as head of all the company's gins. But he's still "Ray" to the growers at Helm.

Provost is also an innovator and an organizer. His most recent interest is the newly organized San Joaquin Valley Field Crop Station Trust. He and other Valley cotton men have organized the trust, set up specifically to create the first field crop station in the Valley's history.

As chairman of the Trust, Provost says the station's facilities will be set up with volunteer funds, then turned over intact, to the University of California for research into the possibility of new crops in the Valley, and improved techniques for present ones.

He is a member of the advisory board of the first complete course in cotton ginning engineering in the nation, at Clemson College in Clemson, S.C.

He is a director of the Fresno Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Fresno Metropolitan Flood District and director of the Tulare Lake Storage Basin District.

With all his activities, Provost is a dedicated family man, who speaks often and affectionately of his wife, Mildred, and his son, James, in the armed forces.

Perfect? Well, hardly. But a man can't be everything to everyone. And everyone loves him when he's leading a rollicking song for visitors from foreign countries at a barbecue on the ranch. When educators visit his office, he takes on a chameleon quality, and you'd swear he'd look perfectly at home as president of a university.

## Soybeans

(Continued from Page 14)

Southwestern Irrigation Field Station. The Department of Agronomy at the University of California at Davis is exploring the feasibility of a breeding program to develop varieties adapted to irrigated farming in the Central Valley. The varieties of most other crops grown in California are different from those in other parts of the nation. Perhaps the same thing will be true of soybeans.

■ **Salt Tolerance and Boron** — Soybeans have proved very sensitive to salts. In irrigated areas where salinity problems are prevalent, the crop is having trouble. USDA research has shown that yields are adversely effected by salt concentrations. Boron can be especially troublesome. In 1956 tests at Davis and in Fresno County, when this element reached two to three parts per million in the soil extract, the crop yield was seriously reduced.

Several soybean varieties have shown considerable salt tolerance in tests conducted by George H. Abel, research agronomist, stationed at the USDA Field Station in the Imperial Valley. Abel's extensive soybean breeding program includes crossing the salt tolerant lines with the shatter resistant variety Lee.

■ **Irrigation Tests** — California tests the past three years on soybeans have shown the plant to have a very well developed root system. As with other crops, irrigation requirements will vary with the nature of the soil.

On a deep, permeable loam soil well supplied with moisture at the California Experiment Station at Davis, the yield of the soybean variety of Chippewa was not greatly different whether irrigated one or 10 times during the season. Three irrigations, compared to six irrigations, reduced the yield of the variety Clark over 600 pounds per acre in a test on a sandy loam soil at the U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter.

Soybeans probably will be similar to blackeye peas in irrigation requirements. In general, soybeans will require four to eight irrigations when grown in the semi-arid sections of California. One or two irrigations can be saved by planting in late June instead of early May. Several University tests have shown that there is little difference in the yields of May and June plantings.

■ **Fertilization** — Tests have shown that nitrogen fertilizers will significantly depress nodulation. If soybean plants are well nodulated there has been no economical increase in yield through use of nitrogen fertilizer under our conditions. Inoculum has been most effective if applied to the seed in a honey-water solution just before planting.

■ **Insects** — Spider mites are among the most serious of insect pests attacking soybeans in California. Tests in 1957 by University of California entomologists showed that a four percent Trithion dust gave the best mite control



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of eight dust materials tested. Aramite has also proven effective. Trithion is not presently registered for use on soybeans. One application of Aramite or Trithion has usually been sufficient in our tests for mite control.

**■ Harvesting**—Harvesting soybeans directly with a combine, the usual method in the Corn Belt, has worked successfully in California even when the soybeans were left in the field until January. This is in contrast to blackeyes, limas and common beans which must be cut and raked into windrows prior to threshing. In the windrows they may be seriously damaged by fall rains.

Many varieties of soybeans, if they mature when temperatures are high and humidities low, will shatter their seed before they can be harvested.

#### REDUCING PRODUCTION COSTS

A 1957 experiment, which gave promising results in our attempts to reduce production costs, was the planting of soybeans into pre-irrigated grain stubble with no seedbed preparation. Previous research findings and observations led us to believe that soybeans are most likely to be used in California in a double cropping program. This is based on date of planting tests which have shown no difference in yield from plantings during the period April 15 to June 25. This test was planted in late June after the winter barley grain crop was harvested. The straw was removed and the plot pre-irrigated. A double disk opener type planter was used with a 14-inch cultivator sweep ahead of the openers to remove stubble, weeds and other debris from the row. Although yields were re-

duced somewhat compared to planting in the usual well prepared seedbed, the reduced costs of producing the crop in this manner makes it worthy of continued research.

**■ Production Costs**—What the prospective California soybean farmer is up against in the way of production costs can be illustrated by the Kern County soybean cost of production study, made in January, 1958, by Kern County Farm Advisor Roy M. Barnes and U. C. Extension Economist Dr. A. D. Reed.

Here are the estimated production costs for that county:

Cultural costs per acre	
Land preparation	\$ 6.00
Plant	9.75
Irrigate: (1 pre- and 6 crop)	27.50
Cultivate (3 times)	3.75
Misc. overhead	7.55
Taxes	6.25
<b>Total cultural per acre</b>	<b>\$ 60.80</b>
Harvest cost per acre	
Combine	\$8.00
Haul	2.00
<b>Total harvest per acre</b>	<b>\$ 10.00</b>
<b>Total cash &amp; labor costs per acre</b>	<b>\$ 70.80</b>
Depreciation & interest on invested capital	56.20
<b>Total costs per acre</b>	<b>\$127.00</b>

Based on these per acre costs, the cost per hundredweight at varying yields follows:

Lbs./Acre	Cost/Cwt.
1500	\$8.50
2000	6.35
2500	5.10
3000	4.25
3500	3.65

During most of 1957, soybeans were being purchased by California crushers

This is the third of a series of articles designed to aid soybean production in the Cotton Belt. The other articles appeared in the Feb. 8 and Feb. 22 issues of The Press. A summarizing article on soybeans will appear March 22.

delivered to their plants from midwestern sources at around \$4.80 per hundredweight. A quick glance at the preceding table reveals that a Kern County grower with a yield of 2,650 pounds per acre would be just trading dollars, if he farmed his "surplus" land to soybeans.

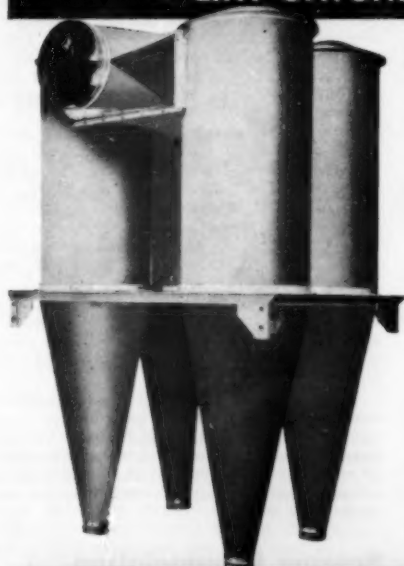
There are many areas in the state, however, with lower water and other production costs. Statewide, 1957 soybeans production costs are estimated at \$90 to \$100 per acre. If freight rates continue to climb, and California growers can capitalize on their nearness to this big consuming market, then we believe the crop will become established in this state.

Future research will be directed to continuing studies of the possibility of developing higher yielding varieties, better adapted to Western irrigated agriculture. Certainly our minimum tillage studies offer a promising source of reducing production costs. However, some of the key costs are beyond the realm of agronomic research, namely interest costs on high-priced land, and other heavy overhead costs, such as taxes.

It could well be that even with maximum production efficiency, the future California farmer will find the competi-

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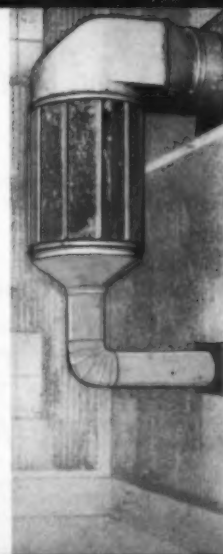
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tion of the Midwestern soybean grower too much to overcome. Certainly soybeans are going to find the competition of crops we already grow successfully tough to overcome as long as they continue a "break even" crop.

## • Oilseed Support Prices Set

USDA has announced the following support prices for oilseeds grown in 1958:

Cottonseed will be supported on a basis to reflect approximately 65 percent of the February, 1958, parity price of \$68.60 per ton, average quality seed. Loans on farm-stored cottonseed will be available at an average of \$45 per ton basis grade (100). Purchase prices to producers will be at an average of \$41 per ton basis grade (100), with appropriate differentials for purchases from ginner to reflect normal handling costs.

There are no major differences in cottonseed program operations this year as compared with those for 1957 production. CCC will confine the program to loans to producers on farm-stored cottonseed, at an average of \$45 per ton basis grade (100), and to purchasers of cottonseed from producers and participating gins. Purchases from producers will be at an average of \$41 per ton basis grade, and from participating ginner at \$45 per ton basis grade.

Soybeans will be supported at a national average price of \$2.09 per bushel, which is 70 percent of the February, 1958, parity price of \$2.99 per bushel.

Flaxseed grading No. 1 will be supported at a national average price of \$2.78 per bushel, which is 65 percent of the February, 1958, parity price of \$4.27 per bushel.

## To Meet in New Orleans

New Orleans will be host to the 1959 annual meeting of the National Cooperative Council, to be held next January.

# HEARTS AND FLOWERS

HERBERT A. LEGGETT, editor of Arizona Progress, published by Valley National Bank, Phoenix, had a heart attack recently. He describes the experience in the following humorous account which many readers will enjoy.

WELL, we finally became a Man of Distinction. We despaired of ever making it, but a few weeks ago we hit the jackpot. We had a heart attack. Joining the Cardiac Club seems to us worthy of mentioning, like making a hole-in-one or parachuting from a disabled airplane, but the doctors have remained calm. They now consider these things merely "routine," like breaking your neck.

Anyway it was an unusual experience. We finally got to ride in an ambulance and have since had the most tiresome "rest" of our life. We were more bored than sick but it scared the bejabbers out of our family and friends. Consequently they were so solicitous it frightened us. Some even broke down and vouchsafed compliments normally deferred until rigor mortis sets in.

However, we can't quite go along with those who declaim cheerfully, and we quote, "This is the best thing that ever happened to you." We could name some nicer things. The assumption is that we had been working too hard, burning the candle at both ends, chasing blondes, etc. The truth is we have not chased blondes for many years. Not more than a block anyway. The same goes for brunettes, redheads and variegated. As for work, we also discontinued that long ago.

Back on our feet part-time, we have given up smoking, speech-making and mountain climbing (all expendable items). The most gratifying by-product is that we can now eschew cocktail parties and similar ordeals, thus being as anti-social as our real nature dictates. Temporarily we win most conjugal arguments by clutching pathetically at our breast pocket but doubt that this happy state of affairs will prevail indefinitely.

What has surprised us most is to find how many nice people there are in the world. Our heart (such as it is) has been deeply touched by the outpouring of flowers, books and personal messages.

## May Soybeans Do Best

May 15-20 planting dates have resulted in the highest average yields of soybeans at Arkansas Experiment Stations. Yields were significantly lower when soybeans were planted June 20-30, reports C. E. Caviness, junior agronomist.

## Automatic Sampling

(Continued from Page 22)

at the USDA classing office in Lubbock report that samples from automatic samplers are much easier to handle and practically all classers like the automatic packaged samples.

One feature that classers, ginner and buyers especially like about automatic samples is that they are easy to keep and storage is no problem since the samples are packaged in paper rolls and can be catalogued in bins for easy, quick access.

How fast automatic sampling will catch on is a question no one knows the answer to now. However, more and more acceptance of automatic samplers is evident, as is interest in such sampling.

A leading manufacturer, Moss Gordin Lint Cleaner Co., has several new automatic sampler machines now in the development stage.

These machines are not ready for the market yet, but several will be tried at various gins on the High Plains this season, according to Hoyle Moss of the Lubbock office.

Most cotton officials see automatic samplers as one way to keep better bale packaging on cotton and they believe farmers receive a more adequate sample of the true bale. Beyond that, the future of automatic samplers remains to be seen.

## Sesame Disappointing

Sesame results in Arkansas to date have been disappointing, A. M. Davis, Arkansas Experiment Station, reports. "Until new varieties are developed to allow complete mechanization, sesame does not hold much promise for Arkansas farms."

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as viewed from

## The PRESS Box

### • Soil Bank Sillies

SILLY SITUATIONS that are resulting from the Soil Bank, acreage allotments and other controls keep cropping up in the news. Some recent examples:

Army Engineers rent a Mississippian 145 acres for \$200 yearly. He got \$2,722 for 36 of these acres put in the Soil Bank cotton program last year.

Texas Prison Systems, which has made a national reputation for efficient cotton growing, is being allotted out of business in one county. Texas Assistant Attorney General Joe Davis told a Congressional committee that the Prison System had been given 86 percent of the total acreage cut in Brazoria County, while some farms got increases. Unless some change is made, the System will be forced out of cotton, which has saved Texas taxpayers millions of dollars in prison costs.

A Pennsylvania farmer gets \$1,060 from USDA for Soil Banking 20 acres. These are part of the 51 acres he rents from another governmental agency for \$102.

### • Cotton Scenes Colorful

COLORFUL COTTON pictures accompany an article, "Cotton . . . Ancient and Modern," by Rich Johnson in the March issue of Arizona Highways, internationally known for its natural color scenes. The publication is sold on newsstands.

Scenes in color by Allen C. Reed include a field of cotton, cotton irrigation, a stalk and a close-up view of cotton blossoms. Tracing the history of cotton in Arizona since it was grown by Indians, the article tells of modern cotton production. Leaders in current Arizona development mentioned include Kenneth McMicken, Dr. E. H. Pressley, Dr. Walker Bryan, Cecil Collette, J. Clyde Wilson, and others.

### • It Has To Be Cotton

A CONFEDERATE FLAG, "to raise over beaches everywhere," adorns a beach towel being sold by Rich's, Atlanta, department store. Our information doesn't say, but how could a Confederate flag be made of anything but cotton?

Sons of the Confederacy, however, have risen in protest against use of the Stars and Bars on a beachtowel. So, cotton or not, this Yankee device is "heartily condemned and deplored" by Commander-in-Chief T. W. Crigler, Jr., Sons of Confederate Veterans.

### • You Can't Win Dept.

ATTACKS ON FIRE ANTS, one of the worst pests to hit the South in recent years, may harm helpful insects. That's the warning from the Wildlife Management Institute. Birds and fish also may suffer from the widespread use of poisons to kill fire ants, the Institute claims.

### • Oil in Same Boat

TEXAS OIL is now in the same position as Texas cotton. The Dallas News recently commented editorially. "It is attempting to maintain a stable domestic market by 'acreage reduction' while competition runs wild," the newspaper said.

### • Crop Gets Slow Start

ABUNDANT RAINS, which have put a good season in the ground for cotton in most states, have delayed preparation and planting in early areas. Many farmers report that they are behind schedule in field work, and the Lower Rio Grande Valley has been delayed in planting, with some replanting required. Replanting brings added problems this season because good planting seed is scarce.

### • Competition Kills Nutgrass

NUTGRASS can't stand competition. So says Vernon C. Harris, Mississippi Experiment Station. The researcher reports:

Use of sweetpotatoes as a competitive crop, plus three cross-cultivations each year for three years, gave practical and economical control of nutgrass on a field scale basis. Where cotton or soybeans were used, plus cross-cultivation, the grass was greatly reduced.

This should encourage those who've heard it said of nutgrass, "Either learn to live with it or move."

### • Measuring Water Pays

IRRIGATION WATER should be measured, says Allan D. Halderman, Arizona Extension irrigation specialist. Installing a recording water meter and using it saves water, helps to determine the efficiency of the pump, engine or motor and helps to determine when repairs are needed.

### • Size Problem Solved

THE NEW SACK STYLES for women may not be attractive, but they do solve one problem for males. Instead of worrying about getting the proper size in women's clothes, a man has only to decide whether she takes a 50, 75 or 100-pound sack and buy a dress accordingly. Oil mill managers, of course, have only to get sacks from their own supply — but we do recommend new bags for the ladies.

And, our teenage sons tell us the style was invented by the girls so you can't tell a tomato from a potato.

### • She Disrobed, He Was Robbed

A WOMAN WHO DISROBED caused a robbery at a feed store recently at Union Springs, Ala. The store operator said a man walked in with a small bag. Just then, a woman stepped out of a car and started taking off her clothes. While the feed seller looked, the other man stuck a pistol in his back and robbed the cash register. The victim said he didn't even get a good look at the woman.

### • Soreheads Cured

SOREHEADS can be cured, USDA announces. Unfortunately, this is not a cure for human soreheads, but for sheep. To get more technical, ET-57 and piperazine will completely cure the most advanced cases of filarial dermatosis among wool-bearers.



### • Ginners Will Get a Kick Out of Shirley

TEXAS GINNERS will get a kick out of Shirley Richards, as this photo plainly shows. Shirley is one of many talented performers who will participate in the entertainment being arranged for Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, April 13-15. Edward H. Bush, president of the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, the non-profit organization which provides all of the entertainment, says that the variety show on Monday night and the annual dance on Tuesday will have features to appeal to all ginners, members of their families and guests.

Other attractions for the 1958 convention, to be held at the State Fair grounds in Dallas, will include bingo games for women, a style show of cotton clothing for women and men, and food service by a nationally-famous caterer, Walter Jetton of Fort Worth.



## from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY  
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE



The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **Congress May Be Too Late** — Congressmen under pressure to get a hike in this year's allotment have all but run the gamut of gimmicks and gadgets. Unless some way can be found in a week or two, the whole idea will have to be dropped—too much cotton will be planted by that time.

Plan with the best chance of getting somewhere was mapped out last week behind locked doors of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, with National Cotton Council and American Farm Bureau as the principal agitators.

Growers not under Soil Bank contract would be permitted to increase production by 25 or 30 percent, and waive the right to 81 percent of parity price support. This would amount to parceling out land put in the Soil Bank among non-participants in the Bank, ending up with about the same acreage as though there'd been no acreage reserve.

Farmers' Home Administration would be authorized to set up special production credit loans to growers not in the Soil Bank, at four percent interest. Each grower could borrow up to what his acreage reserve payment would have been. Reason behind this is an assumption that many farmers signed contracts because that was the only means of obtaining local loans to finance a crop.

All this would be tacked as a rider to the \$250 million supplemental appropriations bill for the acreage reserve. Backers argue the upshot would be: (1) To cost the government less, (2) to still permit any grower who so elected to stay in the Soil Bank, and (3) to encourage sufficient planting to furnish the supply needed for domestic and foreign demand.

Something could come of this, our checking on Capitol Hill indicates. At least odds are better than any proposal up to now. Although Benson has been adamant against more acreage, it's not certain he'd insist on a veto if Congress acted.

"If Congress acts" is the big question. Tacking legislation to appropriation bills is always ticklish . . . requires a point of order to get floor consideration, which in turn requires a two-thirds vote.

• **More Money Certain** — Senate approval and White House signing of the additional \$250 million appropriation for acreage seems certain as we go to press. Even the most anti-Soil Bank men think the government is obligated to farmers who met all requirements for eligibility.

One hundred million dollars of this goes to cotton growers on waiting lists but not permitted to sign agreements because of no funds. This means just over 5,100,000 acres out of the 17,400,000 acre allotment will be in the Soil Bank for 1958. The 1957 acreage reserve contracts were for only three million acres.

Cotton economists now think this

means a 1958 crop only slightly larger than the 10,800,000 bales this past year, certainly not as large as the 11,800,000 bales which USDA is estimating.

• **Withdrawals To Be Few** — Secretary Benson's ruling that growers may cancel out on acreage reserve contracts through March 28 may result in some withdrawals, but not very many in the opinion of cotton leaders here.

The USDA decision to permit cancellations was made mostly as a token to industry men complaining the acreage reserve is running the whole cotton economy, and those plugging for more acreage.

USDA estimate of 5,500,000 bale exports this current season is, in our judgment, much too low. All signs are it will be closer to six million and possibly more.

A rush of orders under Public Law 480 would make this an easy probability. Several nations—including some who've recently bought and had their request trimmed by USDA—are reported to be in the market.

Cottonseed and soybean oil exports are holding up very well, also. Economists say sales abroad this year may total 1,100,000,000 pounds, only a little lower than the record level of last year.

• **Support Price May Rise** — Preliminary price support level at 81 percent of parity for the 1958 crop is not the last word. Combination of the big acreage reserve sign-up and larger exports than generally forecast will force an increase when USDA makes final determination of the loan rate next August.

Index of prices paid by farmers is rising at the clip of six percent per year, and this will be another factor boosting the dollars and cents support price. Domestic consumption, if it pulls out of the current slump, could be still another.

All in all, opinion here is that support prices will have to be a minimum of one cent per pound higher than announced.

• **Co-op Tax Change?** — Internal Revenue Service officials have announced they will rewrite the tax books with regard to the taxation of farmer cooperative non-cash patronage refunds in the light of several recent court decisions. But IRS men are vague on just what the new ruling will be.

In question is whether the non-cash refunds should be taxable to the patron at the time they are received or at the time they are redeemed.

The situation has thrown co-op groups here into a state of confusion. Best interpretation they can get—and it is unofficial—is that apparently the non-cash refunds are now intended to be taxable to the patron only when redeemed in cash—unless the refund has an established fair market value, in which case they are taxable to the patron in the year received, and at that value.

## • Calcot Asks New Carload Rates

ADDITIONAL CARLOAD RATES have been asked by Calcot, Ltd., Bakersfield, Calif., in an effort to improve the competitive position of Arizona and California cotton.

The proposal seeks an adjustment in minimum carload allowances covering 65,000 and 75,000 pound levels. Present rail tariffs are limited to a 50,000 pound minimum and do not recognize the heavier load possibilities.

## Crushers Meet in El Paso

Members of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association in the El Paso area, including mill managers from New Mexico, held a district meeting March 4 at El Paso. C. B. Spencer and Jack Whetstone represented the Dallas headquarters.

## Edward A. O'Neal Dies

Edward A. O'Neal, Florence, Ala., who was president of the American Farm Bureau for more than 20 years, died Feb. 25. He was 82. O'Neal was credited with major influence in the development of many farm policies during the Roosevelt Administration.

## Peanut Stocks Lower

Peanut stocks off of farms at the end of January were about 15 percent smaller than those a year ago. Millings through January for this season were almost as large as in the same 1956-57 period. Crushing volume, 104 million pounds, has been about one-third above a year ago.

## SuPima Association Meets

SuPima Association held a membership meeting March 5 at El Paso following adjournment of the Western Cotton Production Conference.

## ■ Get Ready To Save \$190 Cotton

"GET READY NOW to poison insects early this season and save cotton that will be worth a minimum of \$190 per bale for the lint and seed."

This is the advice that C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and chairman of the Texas Cotton Production Committee, is distributing widely. Spencer is sending newspaper, radio and TV stations and others weekly releases stressing the importance of saving cotton from insects.

"We are assured at least \$190 per bale ( Middling inch) for lint and seed in 1958," Spencer points out in one of these releases, adding that cotton can sell for more but not for less than this figure, under the loan program.

Growers need not only to prevent actual loss of cotton worth this much but also, Spencer adds, to keep from having lower grades resulting from "insect spots." This lowering in grade often amounts to \$25 per bale — which may more than pay for the cost of controlling insects.

"Our advice is to make up your mind now to control insects and get ready," he comments.



Why

## Quail Hunting Is My Hobby

By Oscar R. Hipp

Oscar R. Hipp, president and treasurer of Andalusia Gin Co., Andalusia, Ala., has some timely advice for ginner. He says, "Get a good bird dog and get out in the woods. Forget about Mr. Benson and the Soil Bank and hope that your creditors will do likewise." Oscar has averaged three hunts a week since last Nov. 20, and he tells here why his hobby is so enjoyable.

**M**OST MEN who have a hobby chose it because of something that happened to them in their early years. In my case, I have hunted quail since I was a teenager. I never considered it a hobby until, in my early thirties, I came into possession of a small black and white English Setter that I named Bob. He was registered as Eugene Frush's Echo and anyone that is familiar with English Setter breeding will immediately recognize him as coming from the Eugene Ghost-Riley Frush strain which produced several National Champions.

Frankly, to my mind, you have never really lived until you arise early some frosty morning and—after a breakfast of hot biscuits, pattie sausage, scrambled eggs and new cane syrup—you take to the open piney woods, such as we have here in Southeast Alabama, Northwest Florida and Southwest Georgia. Then with your favorite bird dogs handle the type of quail we have here. This is a mixture of the Bob White and Mexican Quail. They are a bit difficult to handle for dogs that are not used to them.

During the past 35 years of quail hunting, I have owned a good number of dogs and at present I am fortunate in owning as nice a pair of setters as we have in this section. But, over all these years, there is none that will compare with Bob, mentioned earlier in this article. Bob was such an outstanding bird dog that this story would not be complete without considerable reference to him.

Bob was "a natural born bird dog." Without training, he handled birds the first time he went into the woods. He was whelped on May 2, 1930, and was an outstanding bird dog in December of that same year when he was only seven months old. I had the unusual pleasure of hunting him through 1943, or 14 seasons. When I relate some of the experiences I had with him you will agree that he was of super-intelligence.

Bob pointed the first covey of birds that he ever saw, and I was fortunate to be close enough to shoot one down when he flushed them. He retrieved this bird, and from then on he was a trained dog.

I recall that, in January of 1931, when he was only eight months old, he pointed a covey of birds in a cornfield and I failed to get a kill on the covey rise. They flew into an open wiregrass bottom where Bob proceeded to point eight singles. For some reason, I failed to kill any of these birds and, even though it is hard to believe, he sat down in front



of me and barked, as if to say—"fellow, what the H— are you shooting at."

Then, the second season, he would range so far and so wide that we had a habit of taking along three or four other dogs to hunt Bob and this we did for several years.

His third season he developed a habit of staying with his birds just so long and then he would back-off and come and look for me and take me to the birds. This he did numerous times during his career. He also would try to retrieve two and three birds at a time, but was never able to bring in more than two at one time. It was not at all unusual for him to point a bird while holding a dead bird in his mouth.

Bob also had more stamina, or bottom as we refer to our dogs, than any dog I have ever known. He could start hunting at sun-up and you would have to call him in at dark until he was about eight years of age, after which he would tire out on an all-day hunt. I recall a hunt that was made at Fort Gaines, Ga., on the Fitzhugh Lee Plantation, when he was five years of age. On this hunt, we hunted him ahead of horses with three other dogs. At the end of the day we had found 14 covies and Bob was credited with 12 of the covies and as many singles as all the other dogs combined. After this we had to breed him to Mr. Lee's dogs.

As I wrote this, they had started the National Dog Trials at Union Springs,

and I just wished I had Bob to enter that competition. I am sure, if he had been trained to stand to wing and shot, that he would have been in the top of the 62 dogs running in these trials.

Let me suggest to all ginner in the Southwest that you get a good dog before next season and get out in the woods and fields and forget Mr. Benson and the Soil Bank and hope that your creditors will do likewise.

We have enjoyed good hunting in this section this year and have had more quail than normal, but the season closed in February so all the dogs and guns will have to be put on the shelf until about Nov. 20. That is a mighty long time for a fellow to wait who has averaged three hunts a week since last Nov. 20.

### • Glycerine Research Awards Presented

A MEDICAL doctor and three biochemists shared in the 1957 Glycerine Research Awards for achievement contributing to the knowledge and use of glycerine and its derivatives.

Dr. James L. Tullis, associate director of the Protein Foundation, Jamaica Plain, Mass., was given first award of \$1,000 and an honor plaque. Under his direction, researchers developed a practical method of preserving human red blood cells in glycerine for long term storage. The new method may revolutionize present bloodbanking procedures.

Second award of \$300 and an honor certificate was given to Dr. Guido V. Marinetti, assistant professor of biochemistry at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry. He developed a practical method for extensive research on the analysis, biosynthesis and chemical structure of phospholipids, glycerine derivatives found in the tissue of all living cells.

Two Canadian researchers shared the third award in the 1957 competition (\$200 and an honor certificate). Dr. Henry Sallans and Dr. C. G. Youngs of the Prairie Regional Laboratory, National Research Council, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, were recognized for their investigations of the glyceride composition of fats. The results of their research are expected to assist in correlating human metabolism with diet.

### Emmett Parker, Sr., Gin President, Mayor, Dies

Emmett G. Parker, Sr., mayor of Gates, Tenn., died Feb. 27 at his home at the age of 78.

He was president of Gates Ginning Co., and was a director of Gates Banking and Trust Co. He also had extensive land interests. He was born in Crockett County, and had lived in Gates 20 years.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Hattie Humphreys Parker; a son, E. G. Parker, Jr., of Halls; three daughters, Mrs. Ella Harwell of Nashville, Mrs. W. P. Alexander, Jr., of Dyersburg and Mrs. Ellett Lawrence of Greenwood, Miss.; his twin sister, Mrs. A. F. Lucas of Canton, Miss., and two other sisters, Mrs. Mary E. Ferguson and Mrs. Laura McPherson, both of Memphis, and seven grandchildren.

■ MISS LILY PETER, Marvell, Ark., ginner, has been chosen vice-regent of the Arkansas Society, DAR.

## Reservation Deadline Set For Textile Mill Tour

A March 15 deadline for reservations for the cotton textile mill tour, has been set by the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., the Plains Ginners' Association and the Lubbock Cotton Exchange. The tour will be held in and around Greenwood, S.C., April 21-23.

Roy Forkner, Chairman of the tour committee, said a deadline date for accepting reservations is necessary in order that American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, who will be host to the tour group, be notified how many will make the trip and arrangement be made accordingly.

The tour is open to farmers, ginners, buyers and others in the cotton industry and open to both men and women. The group will leave Lubbock by chartered airliner early the first day, to arrive in South Carolina that afternoon. The second day and morning of the third day

will be spent in mill tours and the group will enplane for Lubbock the afternoon of the third day.

Estimated cost of the tour is \$125 to \$140 per person. A deposit of \$50 must accompany each reservation. Checks may be made payable to "Plains Mill Tour," and send in care of the Plains Cotton Growers, Room 220 Lubbock National Building, Lubbock, Texas.

One of the purposes of the tour is to see at first hand how cotton is being used in mills and acquaint producers and others with some of the mill problems. Also the group will see how man-made fibers are being used. In return, the Plains area hopes to invite representatives of the ACMI to visit the High Plains area, possibly during the next cotton harvest, to see the actual production of cotton.

■ J. H. LEWIS, Denison, Texas, has sold his gin at Achille, Okla., to A. K. BASS, Durant, Okla., and GARLAND WASHINGTON, Kenefick, Okla.

## To Boost Business

### Laundries Rent Cotton Shirts to Customers

To bolster sagging business, laundries are offering to rent shirts to customers who will promise to return them to be laundered. The Wall Street Journal reports that Springfield, Ohio, Laundry Co. has the following plan:

A customer can rent 13 new Arrow shirts for \$9 by promising to have them laundered at the firm's plant. Six shirts a week must be laundered for the lifetime of the shirt (estimated at 30 weeks). If a shirt wears out, the laundry replaces it.

### • Screen Seed, Then Test Germination

ANALYSIS of cottonseed for free fatty acid content may assist cotton oil mills in rain damaged areas to screen mill-run seed for emergency planting, according to NCPA Director of Research and Education Garlon A. Harper.

While the supply of good planting seed appears to be much better than was earlier expected, some areas may need to use supplies of crushing seed to supplement the planting seed plant breeders will be able to provide. All such seed must be tested for germination prior to sale for planting seed. Because the germination test is relatively expensive, mill operators need a screening test for selection of lots of mill-run seed which would likely have a satisfactory germination percentage.

Research reported by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory and the Arkansas State Plant Board in the September, 1950, issue of The Journal of The American Oil Chemists' Society suggests that free fatty acid analysis may serve as such a practical screening test. This study, which involved 254 samples of cottonseed, showed that as the free fatty acid analysis increases, the percentage of germination decreases. Samples which had an average of 0.6 percent free fatty acid showed an average germination of 84 percent. Seed averaging over 4.5 percent free fatty acid had a germination percentage of only 4 percent. The researchers suggested that seed reserved for planting have less than 0.75 percent free fatty acid, if at all possible.

Harper pointed out that the free fatty acid analysis should not be used to replace the regular germination test but rather to select lots of seed which would be suitable for germination testing.

### No More Acres Needed, Benson Says Again

USDA Secretary Ezra Taft Benson again opposed any 1958 cotton acreage increase at a press conference on March 4. "I hope no such legislation is passed," he said.

"I do not share the assumption that the supply of high-quality cotton is essential," he commented. He contended that increasing acreage allotments would not necessarily supply more quality lint, but might add to the surplus of lower grades.

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## More Time To Get Land Out of Soil Bank

Farmers have been granted more time, until March 28, to cancel their Soil Bank acreage reserve commitments. This gives ginners, oil mill managers and others who believe farmers will benefit by planting cotton in 1958 more time to work on this problem. More than 5,100,000 acres of cotton land have been offered in the acreage reserve, and even Soil Bank officials are quoted as saying "this is in excess of what would appear to be desirable." But, it will take a "selling" job of many farmers to show them why withdrawing their land is good business. (See Washington Bureau report in this issue.)

## • Western Production Progress Outlined

NEW production practices that promise to help cut costs and improve quality of Western cotton were outlined at the Western Cotton Production Conference, Cortez Hotel, El Paso, March 4-5.

Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and the National Cotton Council sponsor the Conference, cooperating with them are land-grant colleges, USDA, the agricultural chemicals industry and others.

Local hosts at El Paso were El Paso Valley Cotton Association and SuPima Association of America.

A summary-proceedings of the entire Conference will appear March 22 in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, and reprints will be distributed by the sponsors.

Correction or prevention of soil compaction, pros and cons of skip-row planting; disease control; regulation of fruiting to retain more squares and set more bolls; insect control; use of defoliants; and control of weeds and Johnsongrass were discussed in papers that will be summarized in the next issue of The Press.

Farmers and ginners must increase efforts to provide mills with quality cotton, Robert W. Smith, Lowenstein Cotton and Storage Corp., Anderson, S.C., told the opening Conference session. He said all branches of the industry must recognize the importance of cotton quality for the fiber to be competitive.

Development of rapid, economical measurements for the potential spinning performance of cotton was described as "a crucial need" by Claude L. Welch, director of the Council's production and marketing division.

E. D. White outlined the world cotton situation. He is associate director, Office of Food and Agriculture, International Cooperation Administration.

Cecil H. Colletterie, chairman of the Council's production and marketing committee, was general chairman; and George W. Spence, executive vice-president, El Paso Valley Cotton Association, headed the local arrangements committee.

## Bracero Ban Advocated

A ban on braceros has been asked by the Texas AFL-CIO executive board. The union groups said importation of farm labor should stop as long as American citizens are unemployed.



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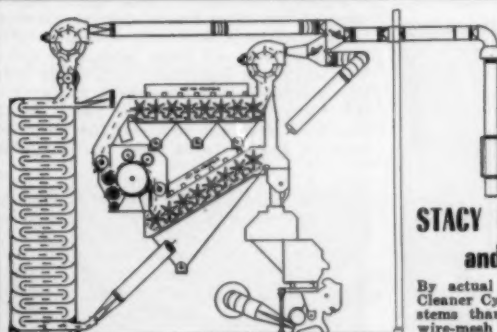


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These Grid Bars are available for all Stacy Cleaners now in the field. The more leaf trash left in the cotton entering the gin stands, the greater the loss of lint at the lint cleaners, as the cotton fibres adhere to each particle of trash and is thrown off.

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**Less Competition  
For U.S. Lint?**

## Brazil May Grow Less Cotton

**B**RAZILIAN COTTON may not compete with U.S. lint as much in export markets in the future. Cotton appears to be losing out in the competition with other crops for Brazilian land.

USDA's publication, *Foreign Agriculture*, recently outlined the situation as follows:

For 10 years during and after World War II, Brazil was the world's third biggest exporter of cotton. Yet in 1956-57 it was sixth, and the shipments were less than half the size of the previous year's.

In the running battle between cotton and alternative crops for labor, capital, and farmland, cotton is losing out. The net profits it brings are now so low and uncertain that Brazil's farmers are losing interest in growing it. Cotton acreage and production have been on the down-grade in Brazil for several years, and the 1957-58 crop year may see a further decline.

• **Alternate Crops** — Chief among the alternate crops that compete with cotton is coffee. Both are important export crops, but coffee is Brazil's biggest earner of dollars. Thus it has attracted capital—both public and private—away from cotton. It has also attracted labor, for it has been bringing better prices than cotton, and coffee planters have been able to offer better wages. This competition for farm labor is especially keen at harvest, which comes at the same time for both crops.

When prices are satisfactory, and when weather is normal, coffee takes precedence over cotton for Brazil's farmers. But when coffee prices drop, with no improvement in sight, or when many coffee trees are destroyed by an abnormally

heavy freeze, farmers often plant cotton on their less desirable coffee land rather than make new coffee plantings that will not bring them immediate returns. In such bad times for coffee, cotton—functioning as a backstop for the farmer—has often shown a temporary production increase. It could do so again.

• **Sao Paulo Is Example** — Nowhere is the long-term downward trend in Brazil's cotton production more evident than in Sao Paulo, the South Brazilian state that grows by far the largest share of the country's export cotton and about half of its total cotton crop.

Sao Paulo has grown cotton for many years, though before 1930 the cotton area was small. In that year, less than 40,000 acres were harvested, with a yield of about 190 pounds of lint per acre. The state reached its production peak in 1943-44, with a crop of 2,700,000 bales. At that time, many persons believed that South Brazil might become the world's most important cotton producing area.

Later in the war period, however, Sao Paulo's cotton production went down, owing to lack of markets. Though it made some comeback later, it never reached its former heights.

Cotton has declined fairly steadily, from 3,700,000 harvested acres in the peak year 1943-44 to 1,200,000 in 1957. This year, though the government has fixed a support price somewhat higher than last year's—at first, 165 cruzeiros per arroba of 15 kilograms (about 33 pounds), and later, 170 cruzeiros—many farmers are forsaking cotton for other crops. Planted area for the 1958 harvest beginning in March is expected to be slightly less than 900,000 acres.

• **Labor Problem** — Labor scarcity poses one of the Sao Paulo cotton farmer's worst problems. Not only does the coffee industry draw off farm labor, but industrialization in Sao Paulo and other cities has attracted many workers away from the farm on a permanent basis. It has also increased the demand for more expensive foods; farm labor in the areas

near the towns has been absorbed largely by these higher income crops. Cotton farming has been pushed off to more remote sections.

For about 85 percent of the cotton grown in Sao Paulo, family labor must carry the load. Most of the farms vary from 10 to 15 acres, and the adults per family from two to three. A family of this size can handle about 15 acres of cotton, doing practically all the work of cultivation, hoeing, and harvesting.

• **Capital Problems** — Capital is as hard to get as labor. High risks tend to drive Brazilian investors away from the cotton business. Among these risks is the strong likelihood of insect infestation by pests, including cotton root borers, pink bollworms, locusts, aphids, fleahoppers, and red spiders. Weather, however, presents the greatest hazard. Brazil's weather is often exactly the opposite of what cotton needs. Planting, which should begin with the rainy season, can run into a month or more of drought; and the harvesting period, which comes in the dry season, has had as much rain in each of the past two years as usually falls in the whole rainy season. Under these conditions, few cotton growers will bother with improving their land through erosion control or through investing heavily in farm equipment, fertilizer, and insecticides. The typical cotton producer is a tenant or "colono," with no permanent stake in the land and no incentive for taking financial risks.

• **Suitable Land** — Suitable land is another serious lack. Cotton farming in Sao Paulo has been frontier farming. Originating near Campinas and spreading north and west, it used the fertile soil of the subtropical hardwood forests until erosion and diminishing fertility brought declining yields. Then the cotton farmer moved on to new land. But now there is not much land to move to.

• **Yields Decline** — This shortage of accessible land means a steady decline in yields. In the newest zones, the farmer plants hastily on land that is only partly cleared. After the trees are cut, the fields remain choked with stumps, trunks, and large branches of dead trees, which are left to decay slowly. Among these fallen trees, the farmer can use neither animals nor machines. He plants with a hand planter, and uses hand tools also for cultivation and weed control. At this stage, the soil is high in humus and little preparation of the land is necessary. Later, as

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Photo from USDA Foreign Agriculture.

**SEED COTTON** is transported to gins in Brazil as shown in this picture. Gin is in the background, as is sacked cotton waiting to be ginned. About 75 percent of the cotton moves from farms by truck, the remainder by bullock or mule cart.

clearing progresses—mostly through deterioration of the fallen wood — the farmer can use a couple of mules for plowing and cultivating. But by the time the fields are clear enough so that some mechanization becomes practical, the soil has been worn out by growing too many cotton crops with too little fertilizer or green manure.

• **Production Costs** — As yields have gone down, the Brazilian cotton farmer's production costs per unit have gone up and his net return has shrunk. The guaranteed support price of 165 cruzeiros per arroba works out to about eight cents per pound, based on an exchange rate of 61 cruzeiros to the dollar — the export rate at which the cotton is actually sold. Average yield in 1945-55 was 651 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Such a yield from 15 acres of cotton would bring the farmer about \$800. But by the time he subtracts the cost of whatever fertilizer and insecticide he uses, the rent on his farm, and the interest and depreciation on his investment in equipment and animals, the family income has dwindled to about \$400 for the cotton year. This income does not include any interest costs on production credit; and tenant families receive few fringe benefits such as access to roads, comfortable housing, or safe drinking water. Usually the tenant grows a vegetable garden, and perhaps he keeps a cow or two and a few pigs and chickens.

• **Price Support**—The Sao Paulo farmer has felt that the price support on seed cotton is too low; the ginners have maintained that they cannot pay higher prices for seed cotton unless the prices they receive for lint are also raised; the textile manufacturers object to further increases in the price of lint. After some delay, the government raised the support price for seed cotton of the 1957-58 crop, but not that of lint. Whether the farmer can actually get the new minimum from ginners is a question.

The cotton exporter considers this price too high, because it is above the level of world prices. If the exporter has to sell at a loss on the world market—and he generally does—the government reimburses him by means of an exchange rate more favorable than those for some other export products. To obtain the local currency for this reimbursement, the government then auctions off 10 percent of the exchange received, to importers of luxury items, and another 30 percent to importers of so-called essential items, including food. This combination of cotton support price and relatively favorable exchange rate helps the Brazilian cotton farmers and exporters, but creates high-price problems for Brazilian importers.

## Weevil Resistance Report

Weevil resistance to chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides is discussed in Texas Experiment Station Progress Report 2009.

"Because of safety factors and other advantages of the chlorinated hydrocarbons," comments the report, "farmers are advised to continue using them unless reasonable proof of resistance is shown."

■ **MONROE MAY**, Southland Feed Mills, won first award in a liars' contest March 3 at Dallas Agricultural Club. The winning lie was that A&M, his alma mater, was willing to give SMU a disputed basketball game.

## You've Got To Outsmart 'Em

# Bugs Often Laugh at Humans

■ **RATS** want their cheese warm, says Dr. J. N. Roney, Arizona Extension entomologist, and not all ants like sugar—they're choosy.

**H**UMAN EFFORTS to beat bugs and rodents often create amusing situations, says Dr. J. N. Roney, Arizona Extension entomologist.

Some amusing incidents recounted by Dr. Roney were the subject for a recent article in Arizona Farmer-Ranchman. It said, in part:

Roney once asked a farmer how his cantaloupes were coming along. The farmer replied, "Well, I've dusted twice, now."

"What for?" Doc questioned.

"Don't know," answered the grower.

"My neighbor did, so I did, too."

That farmer probably got about as much results as the housewife who put cold cheese in the mousetrap. If that comparison sounds silly, well, it is but it's painfully true.

"Rats and mice may like cheese, but they also want warm food, similar to that on which they have been feeding," explains Roney. "When the mouse tippy-toes up to the trap and sniffs the cold cheese, he says to himself, 'Not for me, this isn't what I've been eating,' and walks away, leaving a mouseless trap . . ."

• **Ants Are Choosy** — Roney points out that often times the housewife gets the same negative results in trying to control ants in the kitchen or around the house. "A person gets the ant poison and puts it out," explains Roney. "Then the ants come up to it and say, 'This isn't what we feed on,' and the army trails away."

Why? There are sugar ants and grease ants. That is, some ants feed on material with a sugar base and others will eat a grease-base material and not touch the sugar base. Roney suggests checking by offering the ants some food first, then buying the appropriate poison.

• **That Electronic Device** — Most cotton men will remember the electronic machine that operated (rather some slick characters did the operating) a few years ago.

"They set the machine up," Doc says, "and would take a picture of a cotton field. Then the picture was developed and the machine was placed in the field again the next day. A eucalyptus leaf was waved in front of the printed photo, and that was supposed to kill all the bugs in the field who had their pictures taken the day before."

Doc gets to near convulsion condition when he recalls that the same operators went down to Texas and failed to kill any insects, explaining, "These Texas bugs are too tough."

• **Water Poisoned** — Roney emphasizes that he and others like him never recommended an insecticide unless it has been officially approved for use by the Pure Food and Drug Administration.

Parathion, he adds, is a good insecticide when properly handled.

Much better than water. Doc recalls with joy the day that an airplane was loaded with nothing but plain water and

was sprayed by air on a field near a subdivision. "Within an hour after the field was sprayed," Doc says, "we had 75 calls from people in that area claiming they had been poisoned by chemicals put down by that plane."

## Chemical Meeting Held

Insects were blamed for some of the important cotton problems in West Texas in a talk by Dr. H. G. Johnston, National Cotton Council, at the fifth annual Agricultural Chemical Conference in Lubbock. He said changing production practices have made effective insect control more important and often more difficult.

West Texas Chamber of Commerce, Texas Tech, Texas A&M and Lubbock Chamber of Commerce sponsor the meeting held Feb. 28.

## Charles R. Carr Retires

Charles R. Carr, longtime employee of The Murray Co. of Texas in the engineering department at Dallas, retired on March 1. His association with The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press has been a long one, as the late N. T. Blackwell, publisher of a predecessor of the present magazine, was his wife's uncle.

■ **EARNEST L. THAXTON, JR.**, formerly assistant engineer at the Lubbock Substation, became project leader at the Pecos, Texas, Experiment Substation March 1.

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LUBBOCK, TEXAS

## Oklahoma Exchange Has Golden Anniversary

Members of Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange and their guests celebrated the Exchange's golden anniversary March 7-8 at the convention at Texoma Lodge, on Lake Texoma. Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange is the oldest organization of its kind in the nation, and the historic nature of the meeting was emphasized in the business and entertainment program at the 1958 convention.

## • Entertainment Plans Made by Crushers

ENTERTAINMENT PLANS have been announced for the National Cottonseed Products convention in Atlanta, May 5-6. The Atlanta Biltmore is headquarters.

Emory Cocke and A. T. Kennedy, Atlanta, have been named golf committee co-chairman. The tournament will be at the Capital City Country Club, May 5. Committee members include N. E. Boswell, K. H. Brown, Jack Kidd, E. G. McKenzie and J. F. Tinsley.

Special entertainment is planned for the ladies by the general arrangements committee, and Atlanta members of the industry will be hosts May 5 at a reception and buffet supper.

Atlanta Art Association is offering a tour, at \$4 per person, and reservations should be made now with National Cottonseed Products Association, P.O. Box 5736, Memphis. The tour will include several fine homes and the Atlanta Art Museum.

The Old Guard will hold its fortieth annual reunion May 5 at the Capital City Club.

Final entertainment will be a dinner and dance on Tuesday evening, May 6.

Selection of Dr. Pierce Harris, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Atlanta, as a speaker for the opening business session has been announced. He is known as a speaker and columnist for the Atlanta Journal, and is an ardent golfer and former professional baseball player.

Pre-convention meetings will include those of the chemists' committee on Thursday, May 1, and the rules committee meeting on Friday.

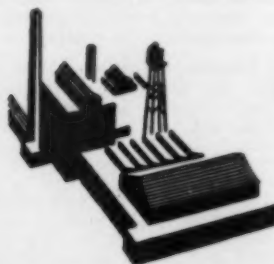
## Oil Mill President Named Outstanding Citizen

Charles S. Whittington, president of Yazoo Valley Oil Mill, Greenwood, Miss., has been named the outstanding citizen of LeFlore County for 1957. He was chosen by the Greenwood Lions Club.

Activities for which he was honored included leadership in purchasing the oil mill from Buckeye, and in the establishment of the Cooperative Elevator Co. Whittington is president of the Mississippi Chemical Corp., the Coastal Chemical Corp., and the Farmers' Supply Cooperative. He is a director of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association and the Delta Purchasing Federation.

He is also on the board of directors of the recently formed first Mississippi Corp., organized for the industrial de-

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velopment of Mississippi, and a past director of the Delta Council.

A leader in the cattle industry, he has served as president of the Mississippi Cattleman's Association, vice-president of the Mississippi Livestock Council and vice-president of the Delta Livestock Fair Association and as a member of the executive committee of the American National Cattlemen's Association. He is also a director in the Tri-State Stockyards at Greenville.

## Mellorine Output Up in January

Production of mellorine and other frozen desserts made with fats and oils other than milk-fat was estimated by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service at 2,100,000 gallons for January, up 14 percent from the January output last year and 63 percent above the 1952-56 average for the month.

Compared with a year earlier, increases in mellorine production this January were sharp in Texas and Oregon and very sharp in Missouri, Montana and California. Heavy decreases were indicated for Illinois and Arkansas. Production was down slightly in Oklahoma and was the same as a year earlier in Alabama.

Mellorine production advanced 22 percent between December and January, the same as the increase for this season last year. Seasonal increases were indicated for all important mellorine-producing states this year except Alabama, where output held steady. A moderate increase occurred in Oregon, while sharp production gains were indicated for the remaining states.

Production of ice cream for the month of January was estimated at 43,860,000 gallons—the largest output ever recorded for the month.

## Meal "Egg-Test"

(Continued from Page 10)

speaking, pink whites do not develop in three months of storage. Meals low in fat (two percent or less) are not likely to cause pink whites. Pink whites do not occur in fresh eggs.

"Question: Can other cottonseed products, such as hydrolyzed cottonseed oil be tested by determining AGU? Answer: Yes, but some compounds of oxidized gossypol not measured in the AGU assay may cause discoloration. For this reason, these cottonseed products should not now be used in rations for laying hens.

"Question: Does cottonseed meal for laying hens always need to be selected by 'egg-testing'? Answer: Yes, at present. Eventually, new processing methods or plant breeding research will probably eliminate the gossypol problem, but this may take several years. It is also hoped that some chemical analysis will replace feeding tests, but this may also take some time."

• **Future Reports Planned** — The future will determine whether the California announcement constitutes a major step in the long search for processing-nutritional standards that will permit use of cottonseed meal for laying hens.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, as the official publication for National Cottonseed Products Association, will report future action by the Association and other organizations that have rules governing definitions and sales of feed products.

## Former Ginner Invents All-Purpose Machine

Floyd Roan, Lubbock, a retired ginner, has announced the invention of a machine designed to eliminate "choke-ups" in ginning. Roan believes that the equipment, which resembles a vacuum cleaner, will quickly solve the problem of a choke-up.

The new machine, approximately 40 inches tall and weighing about 100 pounds, is mounted on small rubber wheels and can be transported "by hand" around the gin.

The machine is equipped with 50 feet of flexible rubber hose, both intake and discharge, which Roan says can be used in transferring cotton from trailer to trailer or in picking up lint and other refuse from the gin floor.

The machine is powered by a one-horsepower electric motor. Roan says it will unload a bale of cotton in approximately 15 minutes and will handle about 30,000 pounds of grain an hour.

Lubbock machine shops built parts for the machine under Roan's supervision. He then assembled the machine from blueprints and a small model.

## New Leaflet

### COTTONSEED TREATMENT FOR TEXAS OUTLINED

Texas Experiment Station has summarized results of 1957 cottonseed treatment tests in the state.

Leaflet 383 also lists recommended materials for treating cottonseed to control diseases, and outlines proper methods of treatment.

ANOTHER  
NEW  
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... IN

"The Press"

## AIR-O-FLEX Equipment Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Manufacturer of the "Hydr-O-Flex," hydraulically powered and operated dumper for cottonseed. (See advertisement, page 20.)

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# Classified Advertising

RATES AND CLOSING DATES: Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge \$2.50. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

## Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses. D-K 90° 5-high all-steel cooker; 2 French 5-high 72" expeller cookers. Bauer 199—60" seed cleaner. Bauer 153 separating unit. Butters milling machine. Carver 176-saw Tru-line gummer. Carver double-drum hull beater. 141-saw Carver linters. Double-box linter press. Bar hullers. Attrition mills. 20" to 80" fans. Motors: 75 h.p. and under. Starting boxes and switches.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 159 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone RI-7-5958.

FOR SALE—Filter presses, screening tanks, single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, 141-saw linters, baling presses, car unloader, Bauer #199 seed cleaners, Bauer #153 and 403 separating units, bar and disc hullers, 72" and 85" stack cookers, 72" 4-hi stack cookers for French expellers with enclosed drive, 42" and 60" rolls, boilers, hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—141 saw Carver wood front eccentric adjustment ball bearing linters, Fort Worth brushless units, permanent magnets, Continental feeders, GIVEAWAY PRICE. Worth having just for parts. Also 3 saw carts, Butters milling machine, Continental single box press and pump, 5-high 48" Smith & Valle rolls.—Central Oil & Milling Company, Clayton, N.C.

FOR SALE—All-steel vertical oil storage tanks. 16-11'0" O.D. x 21' 0" high. 8-20'0" O.D. x 20'0" high. 2-35'0" O.D. x 47'3" high. Including manholes, ladders and walkway. All welded. Also 1-100 h.p. and 1-50 h.p. Erie City boilers, 150 lbs. pressure, complete with natural gas burners and auxiliary equipment. All above purchased new in 1949. Used only short time. Contact Lee Atherton, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

## ELECTRIC MOTOR SALE!

Rebuilt and New Ball Bearing Motors  
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H.P.	Type	Speed	Price
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150	Slipring	900	1586
200	Sq. Cage	900	1481
150	Sq. Cage	900	1188
100	Slipring	1200	1076
100	Slipring	900	1189
100	Sq. Cage	1200	755
100	Sq. Cage	900	879
75	Sq. Cage	1800	499
75	Slipring	1200	889
75	Slipring	900	991
75	Sq. Cage	1200	New 564
60	Sq. Cage	1800	356
50	Sq. Cage	1800	290

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INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone Butler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Lummus all-steel double box downpacking 24" x 48" linter press and Lummus tramper, like new.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 159 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone RI-7-5958.

DISMANTLING our mill. Have for sale cyclones, conveyor, shafting, split pulleys, cookers, 3-cage expellers, motors, hydraulic presses, high-leg linters, etc. Priced to sell, no junk.—Guthrie Cotton Oil Company, P. O. Box 445, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—New V. D. Anderson Expeller parts. New Fairbanks Morse 16" x 12" 80,000 lbs. suspension bearing pipe lever hopper scale. Oil refining equipment, oil screening tank, Vogt oil chiller, 42", 36", and 30" filter presses, California heavy duty pellet mills complete with pellet coolers, shakers, and 50 h.p. T.E.F.C. motors, Carter gyrator screen, five-high cracking rolls, scale tanks, complete with Toledo scales, Richardson scales, meal coolers, pumps, and motors. Contact Lee Atherton of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—set of French 48" rolls in good condition; 1 huller knife sharpener, Hanchett size 50 Type H.U. Shop No. 129; 2-36" Carver bar hullers, ball bearings, good condition; 12 sets (106 pieces to set) 12 1/2" O.D. x 2-7/16-inch bore Carver linter saws .035 gauge white steel, 1 Carver lug flat side filed. New never taken out of shipping box. 1 General Electric slip-ring motor, Model 9622, Type 1-17A, 220 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 585 RPM, No. 4836689, 250 hp. Starter oil circuit breaker No. 288323, Type B-K. 35, 4500 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycle, forward and reversible drum control and resistor. Instrument panel, 2200 volts, 100 amps, transformer No. 4838487, Type E-32 Primos Volts 2M-3M, ratio 20 to 1, 115 volts. Also several 50 to 75 h.p. General Electric and Westinghouse motors, used but in GOOD condition. In addition have two or three diesel engines ready to go.—Laurel Oil & Fertilizer Co., Laurel, Miss.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE — Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pennsylvania.

## Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Two complete, all-steel, all-electric late model Murray gins. One 5-80 and one 4-90, both with all grid bar cleaners, 4-cylinder air-line, 2-72" 7-cylinder incline cleaners, 14' bur machines, Super Mitchells, Moss lint cleaners, new Murray Big Reel driers with 3 million BTU heaters, all-steel Murray presses. Each gin has extra large steel warehouse. Five room modern office with 50' truck scales, and several acres of land. Gins are in good condition, located in good water, all-irrigated belt and doing good business. Phone Swift 9-4940, Lubbock, Texas.

EXCELLENT BARGAIN — Very reasonable — 1-1958 Model Lummus lint cleaning comber complete. 4-80 saw glass front Lummus airblast huller automatic gin stands with seed conveyor and connections and including saw shaft couplings.—Cedar Bluff Gin Company (Pearson Brothers), Cedar Bluff, Alabama.

FOR SALE—Double battery gin plant, located in Mississippi Delta, with good location. Get all the cotton you can gin. Call or write quick.—Sam Clements, West Memphis, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—Single type "I" Hardwicke-Etter all-steel cleaning system, consisting of 1-14' bur machine, 13-cylinder 50" V-drive blow-in #1 cleaner, 15-cylinder V-drive #2 cleaner, 24-shelf tower drier with 45" and 35" V-drive hot air fans, 40 h.p. motor, 3M BTU burner and steel platform.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones OR-4-9626 and OR-4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved. Complete 5-80 gin at Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, including Mitchell Super unit, conveyor distributor, 6-cylinder Mitchell Jumbo cleaner, 72" steel condenser, steel bound press, cast iron fans, 125 hp. electric motor and starter, 2-15/16" shaft, 9' x 34' truck scales. All machinery in excellent condition, must be seen to be appreciated. Contact G. N. Irish, P. O. Box 1547, Muskogee, Oklahoma. Phone Murray 2-4711.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—One 14' late model all-steel Continental bur machine with factory steel supports, platform, ladder and return conveyor and trough, like new. 10' and 14' Lummus steel bur machines. Steel cleaners: 50" Continental impact, 6-cylinder 50" and 4-cylinder 50" Continental, 6-cylinder Stacey, 7-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter, 8' 4-cylinder Lummus, 5-cylinder 50" blower Gullet. 5-80 saw late model Murray glass front gin stands. 4-9" rotor lifts. Five Murray saw type and four 1949 model Continental lint cleaners. Continental machines brought up-to-date. Mitchell convertible and super units in 60" and 66" lengths. Two trough Continental, two Murray Big Reels and 14-shelf Gullet driers. New tower driers in any size. Lummus and Gullet seed scales. 48" type M and cleaner type Lummus, 50" Gullet and 52" Murray VS steel separators. Lummus horizontal triplex with 15 h.p. motor and Continental fully enclosed automatic lubrication, back gear driven, vertical triplex press pumps. New and used fans, belting, conveyor trough and a general line of transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phones: Day PL-2-8141, Night PL-3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Murray all-steel, downdraft condenser in excellent condition.—Hub Gin Co., Harlingen, Texas.

FOR SALE — Complete 4-80 all-electric plant, with double drying system, Mitchell Super units, 14' bur extractor, capacity 5 bales per hour or more. Will sell machinery and any buildings to be moved, or complete business to operate here.—Benavides Mill & Gin Co., Benavides, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete 4-80 saw air blast Model C gins, all-steel up-packing paragon press, E.J. tramper, triplex pump base tank and cover, all Continental. Press alone worth the price of the outfit—\$7,500.—James C. Mann, phone 2267, Covington, Ga.

FOR SALE—5-80 Lummus automatic cotton gin located in the Gulf Coast country. Normal season ginning over three thousand bales. Equipped with Lummus Jet and Moss lint cleaners. Good house to live in.—Box HN, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One complete Murray gin with 24-shelf tower drier and 220 hp. MM gas engine. Perfect condition. Will sell to be moved or to be run. This gin closed this December, 1957, due to manager's retirement. Write or call Vernon Schrade, CHurchill 5-3904 or CHurchill 5-3947, Rowlett, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete gin plants. Second hand and reconditioned gin machinery.—Sam Clements, Phone REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Arkansas.

HAVE new all-steel bolted gin building 36' x 98', 26' x 36' engine room, double suction, erected on your foundation, \$11,000. Call WH-8-6346, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE — Hinckley all-steel, 4-drum drier cleaner, 3 years old.—Manofsky Gin Company, Phone CS-3698, Night CS-2422, Bay City, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-90 Continental gins, electric, steel, nice home \$130,000. 4-90 Continental, electric, irrigated, Moss, \$75,000. 5-80 FI Continental, electric, steel, irrigated, near Lubbock, \$145,000. \$45,000 cash. 5-80 Murray, 15 acres, electric, steel, irrigated, nice home, \$150,000.—W. T. Raybon, Box 41, Lubbock, Texas. Porter 2-1605.

FOR SALE—4 Murray stands—80 glass front, roll dump, Howell mote, 4 Super Mitchell feeders and Mitchell conveyor distributor, Lummus downpacking press, tramper and press pump, 8 drums —Stacy cleaner with hot air manifold and Stacy dropper, 3 Phillips fans—35", 40" and 45", 1 1/2-million B.T.U. Murray burner and 1/2-million B.T.U. Mitchell, 2 seed scales, 14' Wichita bur machine. Will sell or will furnish any part of equipment to form partnership in new location.—V. H. Knauth, Weir, Texas. Phone 3097, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—2-72" Continental square condensers with bottom discharge lint slides and duct. In good condition.—Acuff Co-op Gins, Route 1, Lubbock, Texas. Phone TH 2-2632.

FOR SALE—One swinging door double press, steel bound, 100 hp. motor, 5-80 12" gin stands, 5-cylinder air draft cleaner, 35" superblast suction fan, Howe scales—weighing capacity, 10 tons, steel noiseless Cameron automatic cotton packer, shafting in various sizes and bearings, pulleys, belting, etc. In very good condition. For further details write Kallaja Gin Company, P. O. Box 273, Ganado, Texas.

FOR SALE—Gin machinery and engines from two plants. For details contact Danevang Farmers Cooperative, Danevang, Texas, or call LI-3-2194 (El Campo) between 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., except Sundays.

**FOR SALE**—Lint cleaners: 5-80 1951 model Continentals, 2 Continental 1949 models, 4-90 1951 Murray saw type complete, 4-90 Lummus Jets complete with Hartzell fan and 30 h.p. motor, 5-90 1951 model Lummus Jets complete with lint flue, Hartzell fan and 40 h.p. motor. Gins: 4-90 Hardwicke-Etter, 4-90 Continental F1 brush, 5-90 Continental F3 AB, 5-90 Gullett, 4-90 Continental Model C brush with 30 fronts, 3-80 Model C brush, 7-80 glass front Murrys and lint flue for 4, 4-80 glass front Lummus and lint flue, 1-80 Continental Model E brush, 1-80 1949 Lummus. Huller cleaner feeders: 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter Green Leaf and Stick machine, 1-60" Super Mitchell, 7-80 Continental Double X, 4-80 Lummus LEF's, 1-80 Lummus MEF. Cleaners: 1-52" 8-cylinder V-drive Stacy, 1-72" 6-cylinder Murray blow-in type, 1-8" wide, 6-cylinder Lummus, 1-52" Hardwicke-Etter, 1-52" 4-cylinder Continental. Driers: 2 Murray Big Reels, one 16-section Lummus Thermo-cleaner. Separators: 2-72" Murrys, 1-52" Murray, 1-52" Continental, 1-52" Gullett, 1-72" Lummus. Bur machines: 1-14" all-steel, V-drive Lummus, 1-10" all-steel Lummus with 5-cylinder built-in after cleaner, 1-14" Stacy. Conveyor distributors: One 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter, one 4-80 Lummus. Presses: One Continental steel bound up-packing, one Lummus steel bound down-packing. Engines: One V-8 Le Roi, one Twin Six MM, one 6-cylinder MM, one 6-cylinder Buda, one 6-cylinder Waukesha. Electric motors and fans in various sizes.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones OR-4-9626 and OR-4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Cheap. To be moved. Located at Kingston, Oklahoma, one 6-cylinder Mitchell Jembo cleaner with extractor unit. Three-stand Mitchell conveyor distributor, three super Mitchell machines, three 1949 Model 80-saw, all-steel Centennial Commander gins with lint flue and connections. One 100 h.p. electric motor with starters, switches, conduit, cable and V-belt drive, one set of transmission, shafts, pulleys, belting, conveyor and telescoping, one 34' 40,000 capacity Webb truck scales. All the above priced at \$4,000, or will sell separately. Contact Jim Hall, Phone Riverside 1-1393, P. O. Box 751, Dallas, Texas.

**LUMMUS COMBER** — latest model for sale—Complete: cat-walks, supports, piping, etc. Like new. Make offer first letter.—C. D. Larmore, 836 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona.

**FOR SALE**—We have a double Moss Cleanmaster lint cleaner with new type saws, in top condition. Call us quick.—Sam Clements, West Memphis, Arkansas.

## Equipment Wanted

**WANTED**—Complete gin plants and used gin machinery.—Sam Clements, West Memphis, Ark.

**WANT** to buy or sell a gin to be moved. Write or call me.—Jack Brookshire, Phone Valley 8-3706, Slaton, Texas.

**WANTED**—Steel soybean cleaner or separator, entoiler, Anderson rotary drier, gravity separator, steel elevators, flaking rolls, and other oil mill machinery.—Selma Soybean Corporation, Selma, N.C. Phone 2305.

**WANTED**—Good used 50' truck scales, preferably with dial and printer.—The Turnage Milling Company, Farmville, N.C.

**WANTED**—2-10' Lummus center feed bur machines with built-in 5-cylinder aftercleaners, all-steel. Advise price, year model, etc.—N. B. Embry Gin, Amherst, Texas.

## Personnel Ads

**GIN MANAGER**—Plenty of experience in all phases of cotton from production to shipping. Can handle financing and will consider foreign employment.—Box OM, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**WANTED**—Experienced oil mill superintendent to operate solvent extraction plant. Contact R. G. Gurley, Phone 2305, Selma Soybean Corporation, Selma, N.C.

**WANTED**—Ginner for June and July. 4-80 Munger brush system. Plant in excellent condition. State age, experience, and salary desired. Must be sober. Write Box VB, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**POSITION WANTED**—Experienced cotton gin manager desires position in Arizona or California. Have had twenty years experience as owner, manager and operator. Can also do maintenance and repairs. Will furnish references on request.—Box LW, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

**FOR THE LARGEST STOCK** of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

**SEE US** for good used re-built engines, MM parts, belt lace, and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 918 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One L-3000 Le Roi 12-cylinder, 370 h.p. engine with drive complete.—Wells Farmers Co-op Gins, Rt. 3, O'Donnell, Texas. Jess O. Goode, manager.

**FOR SALE**—40 h.p. Moline and 40 h.p. Buda engines, rebuilt good as new, natural gas or butane. Climax R61, 150 h.p., good shape, with silent chain drive, \$400 each.—Manofsky Gin Company, Phone CS-3698 or CS-2422, Bay City, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One GM diesel engine, continuous 260 h.p. at 1600 RPM, Model 12104. One GM diesel engine, Model 671, 130 h.p. at 1600 RPM. These engines are now operating under UAO Break-down Insurance Policy. Have been inspected in the past 60 days by Insurance Inspector and are in good condition.—Box QA, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One V-12-425 Climax engine, good condition with radiator and fan.—Box ET, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—1-125 h.p. G-A-W 12½ x 16 2-cylinder, 2-cycle, natural gas Cooper Bessemer engine. New heads and new governor. Air tanks and air jammer, all for \$750, Madill, Oklahoma. Contact Jim Hall, phone Riverside 1-1393, Box 751, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One 300 h.p., 700 RPM, 440 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase, slipring Westinghouse electric motor.—R. W. Kimbell, Box 456, Earth, Texas.

## Mill Employee Relations Improved, Grier Says

Increased emphasis on employee relations and personnel development is "one of the most important recent forward steps in the South Carolina textile industry," F. E. Grier, president of Abney Mills and board chairman of Erwin Mills, described some of these developments March 4 in a talk at the Rotary Club in Anderson, S.C.

He said that employee earnings had increased and "mills have instituted liberal vacation and vacation pay plans, profit sharing plans . . . low-cost hospitalization and life insurance programs, first-aid facilities, liberal leave of absence policies, safety programs and supervised recreation which reaches into the lives of the entire family.

"All of these things contribute toward the attainment of our common goal of making sure that our community is a good place to make a living."

## U.S. Causes Unemployment

Federal cotton and import policies caused 2,900 Alabama textile employees to lose their jobs last year, Fred M. Lyon, president, Alabama Textile Manufacturers' Association, said recently. He spoke at a meeting giving Fayette County farmers their State Community Cotton Improvement Award.

## Brewer Home Pictured

Scenes from the attractive home of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald B. Brewer were shown Feb. 23 in the Fresno Bee. Brewer is associated with Producers' Cotton Oil Co.

■ **YACK C. MOSELEY**, Stillwater, Okla., has been appointed agricultural engineer with the Extension Service, New Mexico A&M College, effective March 1. Dr. Robert H. Black, dean and director of agriculture, has announced the appointment.

## Georgia Ginners' Move Officers

Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association Offices have been moved from Atlanta, to Decatur, Ga. Their new address is P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, according to Tom Murray, executive vice-president.

## Synthetics Will Gain From Short Supply

SYNTHETICS will gain by substitution for cotton this season because of lack of better grades and staples. This warning was given by S. S. Holt, Cannon Mills, in a recent talk to the Greater Charlotte Textile Club, Charlotte, N.C.

Holt added that this "tragic situation" will take place before the 1958 crop is harvested. He continued by saying that the 1958 crop, at best, can be only slightly larger than in 1957 and "cannot conceivably meet estimated demands for better qualities of cottons at home and abroad."

## More Margarine Produced

Australia continued to increase margarine production in 1956-1957, with a 15 percent gain over the previous year, USDA reports. Output in the last fiscal year was 40,656 short tons. Volume is restricted by quotas in most states but increasing demand is expected to result in relaxing of restrictions.

## USED GIN EQUIPMENT BARGAINS

14" Murray Bur Machine (Less supports, inlet & outlet conveyors). All new cylinders, bearings and belts	\$4,000.00
2-Rebuilt 24-shelf Tower Driers, Each	1,000.00
2-18" Hull Vacuums (like new), Each	240.00
1-72" Continental Separator with Vacuum (like new)	700.00
1-52½" Murray Separator (no vacuum)	330.00
3-52½" Murray Separators (completely new), Each	1,330.00
1-Murray Horizontal Press Pump	850.00
1-Continental Vertical Press Pump	850.00
2-Murray 80-Saw Mote Section Gin Stands, Each	1,100.00
1-Murray 30" Multi-blade Fan	185.00
1-Continental Multi-blade Fan	185.00
1-30" Claridge Fan	160.00
1-Double 35" Murray Fan	340.00
1-Single 40" Murray Fan	320.00
1-Double 40" Murray Fan	450.00
1-45" Claridge Fan— Multi-blade	310.00

## POWER UNITS

1-L-3000 Le Roi	\$4,000.00
1-RXISV Le Roi	4,000.00
1-D-1000 Le Roi, 100 h.p.	900.00
1-GMC Diesel 671, 130 h.p.	2,200.00

(All above gin equipment has  
90-day Warranty)

## WONDER STATE MFG. CO.

Paragould, Ark.



## CALENDAR



• March 7-9—West Coast Division, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach, Calif.

• March 10-12 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. Sponsored by Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Tennessee Ginners' Association and Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners' Association, which will have annual meetings in conjunction with Exhibit. For information on exhibit, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark.

• March 10-12 — Joint convention, Arkansas-Missouri, Tennessee and Louisi-

ana-Mississippi Ginners' Associations. Memphis, Tenn. Held in conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive for Arkansas-Missouri Association; Gordon W. Marks, Jackson, Miss., executive for Louisiana-Mississippi Association; and W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., executive for Tennessee Association.

• April 10-11 — Cotton Merchandising Research Clinic. Commodore Perry Hotel, Austin, Texas. For information write Joel F. Hembree, P. O. Box 8020, University Station, Austin.

• April 13-15 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, Dallas. For exhibit information, write Edward H. Bush, president, Gin Machinery and Supply Association, P. O. Box 7663, Dallas 26.

• April 13 — National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Dallas, Texas. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive secretary.

• April 14-15—Valley Oilseed Processors' annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 21-23—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Memphis. For

information, write AOCs headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 5-6 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. John F. Moloney, 43 North Cleveland, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 19-20 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Quartz Mountain Lodge, Lake Altus. Edgar L. McVicker, 307 Bettes Building, Oklahoma City, secretary.

• June 1-3—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Hotel Galvez, Galveston. Jack Wheatstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 4-6—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. B. C. Lundy, Greenville, Miss., and Woodson Campbell, Hollandale, Miss., co-chairmen.

• June 5-7—American Cotton Congress at Harlingen, Texas, and Matamoros, Mexico. For hotel or motel reservation write: Harry Nunn, Madison Hotel, Harlingen. For general information write to Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas.

• June 8-10—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Baker Hotel, Dallas. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 11-13 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi. Gordon Marks, 890 Milner Building, Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• June 23-24 — Joint Convention, North Carolina, South Carolina and Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Associations. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers' Building, Raleigh, N.C.; C. M. Scales, 318 Grande Theatre Building, Atlanta; or South Carolina Association, P. O. Box 514, Columbia, S.C.

• June 25-27 — Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention. Lake Texoma Lodge, Kingston, Okla. John Haskins, Durant, Okla., secretary.

• June 26-27—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N.M. Carl Meriwether, P. O. Box 232, Las Cruces, N.M., secretary.

• Aug. 12-14—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Memorial Center, Brownsville, Texas. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

• Oct. 20-22—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Chicago. For information, write AOCs headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Dec. 18-19—Beltwide Cotton Production Conference. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

### Ginner Is Leader in New One-Variety Program

Floyd F. Wilson, manager, Edmonson Co-op Gin, Hale County, Texas, has been a leader in farmers' plans to start a new one-variety cotton project. The program, which started last October, is the subject of a feature article in a recent issue of The Farmer-Stockman.

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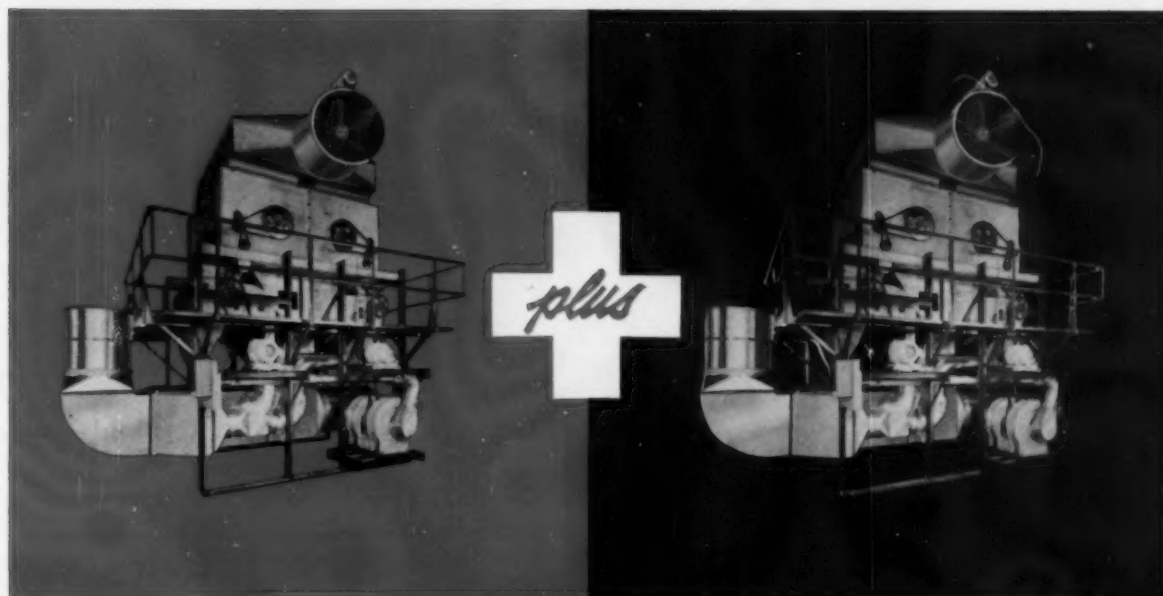
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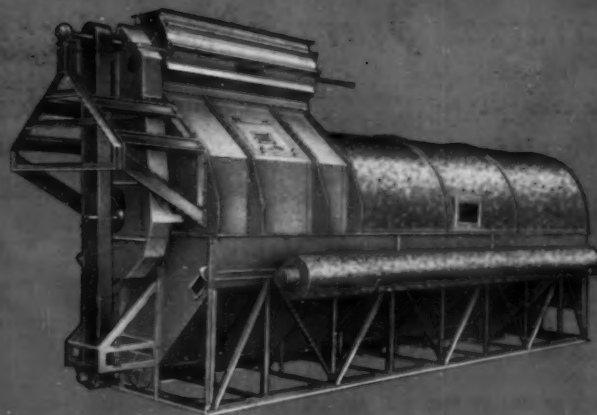
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